

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING HELD IN BERLIN

Participants Named

LD031435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance began in Berlin on Monday.

The meeting is attended by the foreign ministers of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov; the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Peter Varkonyi; the GDR, Oskar Fischer; the Polish Peoples Republic, Stefan Olszowski; the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei; the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the CSSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Fischer Hosts Dinner

LD032110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- On the occasion of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee meeting, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner Monday evening in Berlin.

Guests at the reception in the Unter den Linden Palace were SED Central Committee Politburo members Herbert Haerber, Central Committee secretary, Werner Krolikowski, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and Guenter Schabowski, as well as Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, and Gerhard Weiss. During the dinner, toasts were given by Oskar Fischer and by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski on behalf of his counterparts.

"The main force in the struggle for peace and detente was, is, and remains the USSR and the states fraternally linked with it," Oskar Fischer underlined in his toast. "The USSR and our socialist community of states have turned the peoples longing for peace into a foreign policy increasingly dominating global politics for the first time in history." Guided by this high striving the Soviet Union has initiated new negotiations with the United States with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the whole complex of questions regarding nuclear and space weapons.

Oskar Fischer expressed the conviction that the peace alliance of the socialist states in cooperation with all peace-loving forces will succeed in furthering international relations in a predictable manner with a turn toward peaceful coexistence.

In his reply Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski noted that the exchange of views thus far had confirmed the correctness of the socialist fraternal states' general foreign political line, whose aim it is to preserve peace as the highest goal of mankind. "Our task is the continuation of the socialist community's collective efforts for the consistent realization of those peace-loving proposals contained in the Prague Declaration and in the documents from the other meetings of our leading representatives."

Stefan Olszowski affirmed that the Warsaw Pact member-states were consistently striving for a return to detente in international relations as well as the development of mutually beneficial cooperation on an equal basis between states of differing socio-political systems.

Ministers Resume Talks

LD040932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the participating states of the Warsaw Pact resumed consultations this morning in Berlin. A communique on the results is expected later today.

DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING HELD IN BUDAPEST

Participants Named

LD032016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Hungary: The regular session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee opened today in Budapest. The session is being attended by:

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense;

Colonel General Karel Rusov, Czechoslovak first deputy minister of national defense;

Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense;

Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense;

General of Arms Florian Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense;

Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense;

Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the general staff of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces;

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and

Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Czinege Opens Session

LD031904 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee began in Budapest. Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense who is chairing the meeting, warned in his opening speech that the most extreme imperialist circles are continuing their attacks against the socialist countries and social progress and that they repeatedly introduced irreconcilable ideological antagonisms into practical politics. They try to gain superiority by strength, but at a minimum want to use the increased arms race to achieve economic difficulties that will create severe social and political problems in the socialist countries.

In the face of such endeavors the socialist states wish to maintain political and diplomatic initiatives, said Lajos Czinege adding that the forthcoming meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States is eagerly awaited. We must refrain from being overly optimistic.

There is a continued need for strengthening the unity of socialist countries and of the defensive alliance in harmony with the social, political, and economic aims of socialist construction, and with the efforts aimed at increasing the welfare of the peoples, stressed the minister of defense.

The Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee continues its work tomorrow.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1738 GMT on 3 December reports:
"The military delegations taking part at the meeting layed wreaths today at the monument to Hungarian heroes and at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill."]

LEGAL COUNCIL MEETING BEGINS IN WARSAW

LD040053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The CEMA Council for Legal Matters has begun its 23d meeting in Warsaw. Lech Domeradzki, minister of justice, took part in the opening of the meeting. In a short speech, he talked to those present about Poland's current sociopolitical situation.

The meeting will be devoted to the rationalization of the system of multilateral international agreements including civil and legal agreements concerning economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. A discussion on the issue of increasing financial responsibility for not meeting or inadequate meeting of obligations is also expected.

POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU031245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 84 pp 1, 9

[Text] PAP, Vienna — PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski reports that on Thursday [29 November] a plenary session was held in Vienna on mutual arms and armaments reductions in central Europe. It was chaired by Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, chief of the Polish delegation.

The chairman of the Polish delegation, who touched on the problem of verification, stressed that this problem, together with statistical data, has been used by the West for years in order to halt progress in the talks and to try to pin the blame for this on the socialist countries. The history of the Vienna negotiations illustrates this.

Recalling the socialist countries' unchanging stance whereby all disarmament accords should be accompanied by appropriate measures of effective and viable control, the Polish delegate pointed out that such measures should conform to the principle of undiminished security for all sides and should be in proportion to the extent and nature of the disarmament steps. He pointed out that all the measures proposed by the socialist countries meet these criteria. He recalled that apart from the national control measures and the commitments to abide by them, the draft agreement proposed by the socialist countries in June 1983 foresees such steps as inviting observers, establishing permanent control points, possible on-the-spot verification, and creating a mechanism of consultations, including a mixed commission. All in all, these steps present the possibility of effective control regarding both the reduction process and adherence to equal collective ceilings after the reduction have been achieved.

The chairman of the Polish delegation criticized the Western stance, indicating that despite the fact that the West has declared a great amount of interest in the problem of verification, in fact it is not showing the slightest desire to adopt solutions that would be acceptable to both sides. In contrast to the socialist states, which have always endeavored to take their partners' stance into account, the West during the past 5 years has not even introduced minimal changes to its unviable package of verification measures.

The Polish representative recalled that in accordance with principles that have been recognized not only by the socialist countries, including principles contained in the final document of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the form and nature of verification measures should depend on the goal, scope, and nature of a concrete disarmament accord. That is why it is useless to hold abstract talks in Vienna on the subject of verification, as the West is trying to do. Instead, one should primarily aim for agreement on a concrete plan for reducing armed forces and armaments and only on the basis of this plan determine concrete details of verification.

BONEV DELIVERS REPORT ON 1985 DRAFT PLAN

AU291215 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 84 pp 2, 3

[Report on the report by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, read at the 15th session of the Eighth National Assembly on 26 November 1984]

[Text] The Council of Ministers is submitting the 1985 Draft Plan on the Uniform Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the National Assembly for discussion and adoption, Comrade Stanish Bonev stated.

The uniform draft plan is submitted for discussion immediately following the BCP Central Committee November Plenum. Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis at this plenum, dealing with the topical and future questions of our economic development up to 1990 and with certain strategic trends for the development up to 2000 in the light of the contemporary international situation. Comrade Zhivkov's report, as was stressed in the decision adopted by the plenum, "is a programmatic document of exceptional importance for the further implementation of the party's global strategy in building a mature, socialist society in our country."

The ideas developed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report to the plenum are mapping out qualitatively new tasks in the sectors of planning and in national economic management as well. A basically new postulate has been submitted for the transformation of the uniform plan into a powerful lever fostering scientific-technological clarification and implementation of the goals and tasks pertaining to our country's development in the economic and social spheres.

The uniform draft plan was compiled on the basis of the theoretical elaborations and practical approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov following the 12th BCP Congress, and on the basis of his numerous instructions about a new approach in the development of our country's productive forces, in improving production quality, and in intensifying as well as expanding socialist economic integration in the light of the conclusions drawn at the Moscow economic summit.

Considerable efforts were made so that the basic ideas contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech, delivered on the occasion of the closing of the 40th International Autumn Fair, and in his report to the November plenum of the BCP Central Committee, may be reflected as early as during the present definite compilation of the draft plan.

This is why the 1985 state plan is characterized by numerous new accents which distinguish it from the previous years' plans, which were actually transitional plans, and bring it closer to the new approach to planning. This new approach will also be applied in the process of compiling and implementing the counterplans. The new approach will be totally and consistently implemented in compiling the Ninth 5-Year Plan and the future long-term plans for the period up to 2000.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions and assistance were particularly valuable for the correct definition of the plan targets and for the approach with which we must implement the party's strategy in intensifying our national economy. The government is expressing its sincere gratitude and recognition to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for this assistance and support, as well as for his great contribution to the theoretical and practical implementation of building a developed socialist society in our country.

As the November plenum of the BCP Central Committee pointed out, tension is increasing to an alarming degree in the international economic and political spheres. Certain reactionary circles are devoting efforts to slander and discredit, as well as isolate the People's Republic of Bulgaria in its international relations. The currency crisis continues in the capitalist countries. The prices of basic energy and raw material resources, as well as of modern technologies are constantly increasing.

Under the circumstances of this complicated situation the compilation of the 1985 Uniform Draft Plan began very early, in the May-June period 1984, in order to ensure sufficient time for a thorough discussion at all levels of administration.

Enterprises, combines, agro-industrial complexes, economic organizations, ministries, departments, okrug people's councils, and trade unions have actively participated in the preparation of the draft plan. A thorough discussion on the solution of emerging problems has taken place.

Protocols were signed for the first time among ministries, departments, okrug people's councils, and enterprises for the creation of necessary conditions to guarantee the implementation of state tasks. The discussion was helpful for the workers collectives in their debates on the plan, taking into consideration their suggestions. All this ensured better material, financial, and personnel conditions for the fulfillment of the plan.

The uniform draft plan was consistently discussed by the Bureau of the Trade Unions Central Council with the participation of chairmen of trade union central committees and of trade union okrug councils, as well as by the Council of Ministers and by the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee. At the same time, detailed debates were held within the National Assembly permanent committees.

The chief task in compiling the draft plan was to create the necessary conditions for a successful implementation of the socioeconomic strategy determined by the 12th BCP Congress and to guarantee the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a whole, despite the difficult international, economic, and political situation.

The draft plan is realistic and feasible. It is within the reach of our country's possibilities and is far from exhausting all our economic reserves. This opens vast opportunities for an even broader expansion of the workers' collectives' initiative and creative spirit in compiling and implementing their counterplans and in overfulfilling the state tasks assigned to them for the 1985 period.

Following this statement, the speaker dwelled on the chief results from the implementation of the 1984 plan and on the four years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan which have already elapsed.

The year 1984 was memorable for every Bulgarian citizen. Our people most solemnly celebrated the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in 1984. During this year of anniversary celebrations, as since the very beginning of the 5-year plan period, the workers class, the working peasants, the scientific-technological and artistic-creative intelligentsia, as well as all working people, under the leadership of the BCP and in fraternal cooperation with the other socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, continued successfully to implement the projects mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress.

The national income in 1984 is expected to increase by 4.6 percent as compared with 1983, and by more than 5 billion leva as compared with 1980.

Thanks to this average annual increase this most important index of our economic growth will amount to 4.2 percent while the rate of growth envisaged by the law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan period amounts to 3.7 percent. It is quite significant that every percentage of the national income is now backed by a considerably higher absolute figure than was the case during the transitional years. The total growth of our national income in 1984 has been obtained as a result of an increase in social labor productivity.

Capital investments totalling more than 32.3 billion leva have been made throughout the 4 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. The basic production funds will attain a total of 100 billion leva, as against 73 billion leva in 1980, which is an impressive figure for our country.

A total of 682 million leva have been allocated for scientific-research and engineering-application work in 1984. It is expected that, as a result of this, 4,400 scientific-technological developments will be applied in production.

Our foreign trade exchange, which will increase by over 51 percent in 1984 as compared with 1980, is increasing at accelerated rates. The export situation has considerably improved.

Our party has earned tremendous credit due to the fact that regardless of the economic and political pressure to which our country is subjected by the imperialist circles, regardless of the changing climatic and weather conditions, the party has succeeded in pursuing its policy of constantly improving the people's living standard.

-- Per capita real incomes will increase by 16.2 percent within the 4 years of the 5-year plan period.

-- Average workers wages will attain 206 leva.

-- Social consumption funds will attain an annual, per capita total of 800 leva.

Our people gladly welcome the joint decision of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the leaderships of mass organizations on the further implementation of the BCP December program on improving the people's living standard.

In implementing the instructions submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the February 1980 Ruse conference, the work was aimed at increasing and making more varied the provision of goods and public services to the population. This was demonstrated with particular emphasis at this year's Plovdiv Spring Fair which was devoted to the display of mass consumer goods.

Throughout the last 4 years the per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs and of durable consumer goods has increased considerably in our country.

The per capita housing area already exceeds 16 square meters. A total of 280,000 new housing units have been built since the beginning of the 5-year plan period.

Qualitative changes have occurred in the sectors of education, culture, and arts.

New secondary polytechnical schools and training-professional complexes have been built. A three-grade structure is being implemented in higher educational training. The young generation enthusiastically welcomed the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo in connection with ensuring comprehensive conditions for the training and professional qualification of young people as regards work with electronic-computer equipment.

The problems of the protection and restoration of the environment, of working conditions, of traffic safety, and of recreation activities, as well as of the workers' collectives social development are being resolved with increasing success.

All these achievements are the results of the consistent policy conducted by the BCP in implementing progressive structural changes in our economic sector and in achieving a well balanced development of material production.

Industry -- our leading national economic branch is developing at stable, accelerated rates. Machine building production increased by 40.9 percent, chemical industry by 39.2 percent, and power supply by 31.6 percent.

Our agricultural production is expected to increase by 5.7 percent in 1984 as compared to the rate increase envisaged by the 1983 plan. The annual production of bread grain is expected to attain 5 million tons in 1984.

Transportation and communications are successfully developing.

The process of perfecting the territorial organization of our social production continued in 1984. Specific measures to further consolidate the conurbation systems as basic territorial units were implemented.

This fact undoubtedly characterizes our successes. They would certainly have been much greater if this year again the plan fulfillment had not been accompanied by certain objective causes and shortcomings of a subjective character. The awaited drastic change in quality improvement as regards production and public services to the population has not yet occurred. Substandard production and goods subjected to complaints are being eliminated too slowly: the planned amounts of corn, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, soya, beans, potatoes, and other such crops have not been obtained. The amount of uncommissioned building projects is large and the schedules for commissioning as well as the norms for putting the planned capacities into operation are being violated. Shortcomings are allowed to occur in implementing labor organization based on brigades, as well as in the cost accounting based on brigade work.

We can further point out other shortcomings in our national economic sector.

How can we describe the main and decisive characteristic feature of our national economy, however?

The chief result of the achievements attained on balance in 1984 and during the first four years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is the fact that during this period again the invigorating strength of the BCP's socioeconomic strategy, based on the policy of the April plenum, is producing great results. These positive results must be consolidated and multiplied in 1985.

Comrade Stanish Bonev further described the main characteristic features of the 1985 uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development in general terms.

In compiling the 1985 uniform plan the basic condition will be to ensure a consistent implementation of the chief socioeconomic task, adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, for a comprehensive satisfaction of our people's steadily growing material, intellectual, and social needs. Necessary conditions were created for implementing Comrade Todor Zhivkov's postulate as regards the December program on the people's living standard improvement "so that this program may become a basic starting point in planning and as regards the achievement of the final goals of planning."

The real per capita incomes of the population will increase by 3 percent, while the total increase for the 1981-85 period is 19.7 percent, on the basis of the approximately 15 percent increase envisaged by the law on the 5-year plan.

The social consumption funds will increase by 5.1 percent. These funds are expected to increase by 31.4 percent, while 17 percent are envisaged by the law. Young families will obtain new assets. Society is taking over an ever increasing portion of the expenditures for the raising and education of children.

In order to cover the needs of the population, which is becoming increasingly affluent, the plan ensures better conditions and a better balance between the "purchase fund" and the "consumer goods fund". An increase of revenues for consumer goods for the population amounting to a total of 880 million leva is expected as compared with this year.

In conformity with the increase of revenues for consumer goods funds it is expected that the retail turnover will attain a total of 15.26 billion leva.

The draft plan expects the per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs and basic mass consumer goods to attain the following per capita amounts -- 72 kilograms of meat and meat products, 9.3 kilograms of fish and fish products; 222 liters of milk and milk products; 140 kilograms of fruit; 28 square meters of cotton fibers; 5.1 square meters of wool fibers; 13.4 units of knitwear; and 2.3 pairs of shoes.

As regards the further improvement of trade services and public catering the further construction of their material base is expected to continue.

In order to ensure a better satisfaction of everyday life services for the public, the total volume of these services is expected to increase to 774 million leva. This ensures a 57.3 percent increase for the 5-year plan period, while the law on the 5-year plan stipulated a 50 percent increase.

A total of 78,900 new housing units will be built in 1985, including 7,000 on the basis of Instruction No 32 issued by the Council of Ministers and the Trade Unions Central Council in 1983, in connection with the application of a new approach in the construction, distribution, and management of housing with the mass participation of workers collectives through their own efforts and means. The government adopted a decision that no restrictions should exist in the future regarding housing construction in our capital utilizing the enterprises' financial means.

The plan ensures the necessary capital investments and other resources for improving working conditions. The necessary prerequisites are ensured for the further development of health protection and for improving medical services to the population. Emphasis is laid on prophylaxis and on the improved quality of medical services.

As regards the educational sector, principal attention is paid to the solution of problems connected with the reorganization of the educational system, with improving the quality of training for specialists and raising the educational standards of the cadres without separating them from production work. In implementing the decisions adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo, a total of 12,500 personal and professional computers will be produced, which will provide the opportunity for training and work in secondary schools, as well as in youth clubs involved with scientific-technological creative work, and in higher educational institutions.

The draft plan ensures conditions for improving the material base of culture, arts, and the mass media, for enhancing their role in shaping the intellectual image of our socialist workers.

Transportation and communications services to the population are improving and considerable financial means have been secured for the protection and restoration of the environment.

As we see, the care for the working man under mature socialism once again becomes the center of attention in compiling the 1985 state plan.

The achievement of the great goals designed to improve the population's living standard demands the guarantee of stable and dynamic national economic development in 1985, Comrade Stanish Bonev further pointed out.

The 1985 national income is expected to increase 4.1 percent in comparison with the implementation during 1983. This will ensure an overfulfillment of the envisaged growth of this index of the law for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. The total growth of the national income from an increase of social labor productivity.

The 1985 national income is expected to increase 4.1 percent above the increase expected during 1983. This will ensure an overfulfillment of the envisaged growth of this index of the law for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. The total growth of the national income will result from an increase of social labor productivity.

The balance between "accumulation and consumption" will amount to the following rate in the national income distribution: 24.8 as against 75.2, which corresponds to the rate envisaged by the law on the 5-year plan.

In comparison with the expected implementation of this year's plan, it is envisaged:

-- Industrial production will increase by 5.2 percent, or by approximately 28 percent as compared with 1980.

-- Agricultural production will increase by 3.2 percent.

-- The rate of the development of construction, transportation, and communications sectors will be high.

These rates ensure the implementation of the growth envisaged by the law as regards the basic national economic sectors.

The necessary resources for the consolidation of our country's defense power and security are provided for.

What are the new factors reflected in the uniform draft plan as regards the implementation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions?

First, efforts have been devoted to giving primary importance to the problems of scientific-technological progress in the state plan.

The tasks stemming from the purpose-oriented programs for the development of strategic trends in scientific-technological progress are assigned a basic role in the plan. A total of 2.717 billion leva of capital investments have been allocated for this purpose and the necessary currency and material resources are provided for.

A particular role has been assigned to automation equipment as a basic instrument for the intensification of production and for introducing new technologies. Tasks for applying automated systems and modules, new products, constructions, technologies, and other achievements of the scientific-technological revolution have been assigned to the various branches, ministries, and departments.

Strategic trends have been mapped out for the creation and perfection of operating technologies, for innovations in production, and for improving production quality. A total of 734 million leva have been provided for engineering-application and scientific-research activities. This amount is nearly 40 percent higher than in 1980.

In the machine-building sector attention is devoted mainly to new electronics products and to the introduction of microprocessor equipment for various kinds of machines in the production of consumer goods and everyday appliances.

In the metallurgical sector tasks connected with the production of metals according to new technological methods are envisaged, the gradual introduction of complex automation systems in metallurgical combines and in technological processes in the Elatsite metallurgical combine is provided for.

As for the chemical industry, new production processes will be commissioned, and others will be intensified. An automated system for the operation of technological processes will be introduced in the basic economic combines.

Specific commissioning tasks are provided for regarding all other national economic branches. The draft plan includes tasks stemming from decisions of the BCP National Conference and from the party's long-term quality improvement program.

Second, a structural approach to production development has been introduced on a large scale in compiling the state plan.

A rapid increase in the production of goods in which our country specializes and for which it has gained a good reputation on international markets is envisaged. This includes mining equipment and microcomputer systems, whose production will increase four times; data storing equipment on magnetic discs, the production of which will double; complete electronic motor equipment for metal cutting machines operated by programmed digital control, the production of which will increase approximately four times; engine-driven trucks of the "Record-11" variety, whose production will increase by approximately 50 percent; and perfumes and cosmetics, which will increase by approximately 15 percent, as well as others.

Necessary conditions exist for the development of priority goods that will contribute to the introduction of new technologies and to the opening of new markets in the near future, as well as to the satisfaction of our people's own needs.

As regards the machine-building sector, this will include the production of flexible automated systems, of automatic technological lines, robots, and processing centers, as well as of highly productive lathes with future-oriented investment targets, and the production of biotechnological equipment.

In the light industry sector this will include certain goods, such as treated cotton fibers and cotton-type fibers, goods made of combined textile and knitwear material, as well as ready-made clothing, handbags, and sportswear made of treated fibers, and so on.

Third, a new approach is applied to the development of the country's material-technical base, and especially as regards the planning of capital investments.

In accordance with the decisions of the January 1984 BCP Central Committee Plenum, the government set the limit for capital investments in new building projects and for the expansion of operating plants on the basis of branches, ministries, departments, and okrug people's councils, and not on the basis of economic organizations as in the past.

A total of 6.3 billion leva has been allocated for material production and 2.35 billion leva have been allocated to the nonproduction sphere. The majority of capital investment is devoted to the technical and technological modernization of production.

The state plan submits for approval proposals on 101 national projects of particular importance, amounting to an annual value of 2.16 billion leva. This represents approximately 25 percent of the total volume of the country's capital investment.

Along with the construction of large building projects, conditions are created for the construction of small- and medium-size plants with modern technical and technological equipment and standards in the basic national economic branches. The Economic Initiative Bank and the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association are organizing a competition for small- and medium-size plants which will involve at least 5 percent of the capital investment in the material production sphere.

For the first time in our country, with the participation of ministries and departments, the Bulgarian National Bank is organizing a competition aimed at proving the expediency of new building projects and of expanding existing plants. This competition involves over 80 percent of investments in the material sphere.

In the future, enterprises, combines, trusts, and agro-industrial complexes will have the opportunity to freely use their own financial means and bank credits for the modernization of their production, as well as for the introduction of new technological methods, for new, highly productive technical and automation equipment, as well as for improving their production quality.

This approach in the development of the material-technical base ensures the necessary conditions for further development in the production sphere.

In accordance with the needs of our national economy, the energy sector will be further developed. Electric power production will increase by 3.5 percent in comparison with the expected increase for 1984, and by 36.2 percent as compared with 1980.

In connection with the increase of production in the thermoelectric power stations, such as in the Martisa-East complex, a considerable increase in black coal production, namely 14.2 percent, is envisaged, mainly at the expense of lignite coal production.

Chemical industry production is expected to increase by 6.5 percent in 1985.

The machine-building industry continues to develop in conformity with the task assigned by the 12th BCP Congress concerning technical modernization in this branch's own material-technical base, as well as regarding the base of other branches and activities, in accordance with the task aimed at introducing new technologies and finding new markets in 1985, and particularly, throughout the years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

Machine-building production will increase by 11.6 percent in 1985. A more balanced division of labor will take place at the individual machine-building industry levels on the basis of further applying and perfecting the multiple goal-oriented approach.

Further intensification and improvement of the inner structure of production in the construction materials industry are expected. The draft project reflects the tasks of implementing comprehensive goal-oriented programs for the development of construction with metal building equipment.

Light industry production will increase by 4.2 percent and will conform more adequately to increased consumer demand regarding the variety and quality of goods.

The trend of intensification continues in the agricultural sector. As a result of the accelerated development of irrigation in particular, the production of basic agriculture is expected to increase. Grain production is expected to reach a total of 11 million tons. The production obtained from the animal husbandry sector is expected to increase on this basis. A total of 263,000 decares of new, irrigated areas are expected to be treated. A total of 154,000 decares are expected to be sown with new, durable crops of suitable varieties.

Communications development is aimed at the further expansion of the telephone network and other means of communication. The number of telephone connections will increase by 7.5 percent, including 10.1 percent for the private use of the population, by devoting attention to improvement in the quality of communications services.

Fourth, the draft plan creates the necessary conditions for the further development of the energy and raw material base in 1985 and during the following years, as well as for an improvement in the extent of an intensive processing and for full exploitation of raw materials.

In the metallurgical sector attention is mainly devoted to the full extraction of all useful ore components, to the introduction of new varieties of steel for instrument making, new alloys, and so forth.

In the powder metallurgical industry and in the metal ceramic industry qualitatively new production varieties will be developed, such as metal ceramic goods for the construction sector, products with special properties including materials with new compositions, specially hardened materials with great resistance, and so forth.

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The production of qualitatively new bioproducts will begin in the chemical industry sector.

Conditions are being created for more intensively collecting and efficiently exploiting secondary raw materials and other waste products. Possibilities are being sought for replacing imported raw materials with domestic production.

In conformity with the total economic development our country's foreign economic relations will develop in the forthcoming years on the basis of specialization and production sharing through an intensification of integration processes.

Our exchange of goods with the socialist countries will account for 82.2 percent of our total foreign trade, while exchange with the Soviet Union will comprise 63 percent. In 1985 the Soviet Union will be our basic trading partner in the machine-building and electronics sector, as well as in the chemical industry, agriculture, the food industry, and light industry.

The plan provides for the maintenance of the trend toward a better balance and intensification in the exchange of goods with developed capitalist countries.

The 1985 plan provides for an intensification of positive changes in the territorial structure of social production and in improving the standards of variety in the development of our capital, of the okrugs, and the conurbation systems.

Conditions are provided for the implementation of goal-oriented programs worked out on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal instructions for the solution of the most important regional problems.

Regarding the question of resources, a comprehensive implementation of tasks has been provided for, particularly regarding the tasks included in the programs on the accelerated development of agriculture, industry, and the social and technical infrastructure in the Strandzha-Sakar area and in the Ivaylovgrad conurbation system. A total of 167 million leva of investments are allocated for this part of our country.

The prerequisites for a comprehensive solution of our capital's most urgent problems have been created. The draft plan provides for opportunities to adopt the implementation of the programs in preparation for Sofia's development during the period up to 1990 as early as in 1985. Housing conditions will be improved next year and a considerable number of young, newlywed families, as well as families with numerous children will be provided with adequate homes. The material-technical base for the educational and health protection sectors will be built more rapidly in 1985. A total of 160 new classrooms will be commissioned in schools and 850 places will be provided in children's establishments. Considerable means will be allocated to expanding the streetcar and trolley bus network and to eliminating traffic jams, so that rapid and convenient public transport may be ensured for people commuting from housing blocks in residential areas to center city.

Appropriate measures are envisaged for the development of territorial units in northwestern Bulgaria, such as in Vidin Okrug, in Vratsa, and Mikhaylovgrad Okrugs, in order to improve the demographic development and to introduce an efficient agricultural system, and to perfect the territorial organization of production. This process will, however, assume more importance during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

Territorial concentration and specialization of production is being intensified on the basis of the application of the multiple goal-oriented approach.

A priority approach is applied in determining the development of individual elements in the social and technical infrastructure on a territorial basis. Housing construction in the capital will be concentrated in the industrial areas and on districts where definite problems exist in this respect. The okrug people's councils are expected to commission a total of 48,490 housing units.

The necessary investments have been provided for the solution of another important problem, namely, the water supply. A total of 95 supply projects will be commissioned in 1985. Central heating will be provided for 375,000 housing units, which represents a total of 20,000 more than in 1984.

The construction of new school buildings will be concentrated in the towns where there are two and three shifts in the schools, namely, in Sofia, Burgas, Veliko Turnovo, Stara Zagora, and other towns.

The most generalized description of the goals, trends, criteria, and resources characterizing the draft plan for 1985 permits us to draw the following most significant conclusions:

First of all, the state as the owner of the means of production, guarantees conditions likely to result in the successful implementation of the projects mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress and of the tasks assigned by the law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, as a whole. Realistic conditions are being created at the same time for the successful transition of the national economy to the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Second, thanks to the correct and farsighted policy of our BCP leadership, our country continues to cope successfully with the complicated international, political, and economic situation, and to create conditions for maintaining its role as a country with high and stable rates of economic growth in the future.

Third, prerequisites are provided for transforming the uniform state plan into a strategic document for the development of the scientific-technical revolution in our country and for the prompt application of the achievements of this revolution in practice.

Fourth, the further stable and dynamic construction of the material-technical base of developed socialism is ensured and this includes qualitative changes in this base, as well as the expansion and intensification of our country's participation in socialist economic integration as well.

Fifth, as a result of the comprehensive and dynamic economic development in our country, new measures are steadily being adopted for the implementation of the BCP December program aimed at improving the people's standard of living.

Comrade Stanish Bonev pointed out in this context:

The compilation of the state plan is a basic feature of planned economic management in our country. It is necessary that the goals and tasks, the trends and criteria of the state plan should be accessible to the workers collectives, that they should reach all executive cadres and that they should be transformed into real deeds.

This necessity means that the branch ministries, departments, and territorial units should be reorganized as state organs of administration in the respective area. They must create prerequisites for the transformation of scientific-technological progress into a chief driving force of development in the branches and activities they are administering, they must implement the policy of specialization, production sharing, and concentration, they must apply the multiple goal-oriented approach and organize the market and investment strategy.

Our party has a well-organized and disciplined approach to the counterplanning system. In compiling the counterplans the functions of the workers' collective as a matter of socialist property must be fully displayed and implemented. The counterplan must become a comprehensive, scientific-technological plan for the development of the workers collective's production and social activities. It must unconditionally guarantee the implementation of the goals and trends mapped out by the state plan and of the obligatory state tasks.

The prompt increase of social labor productivity, of production profitability, and of our capacity to compete on international markets with our products, these are the basic characteristics of the counterplan.

There are reserves of social labor productivity in all working places, in all enterprises and economic organizations. Such reserves exist mainly in automation and the mechanization of production processes, in rationalization and auxiliary activities, as well as in the decisive improvement of socialist organization, in increasing discipline and the sense of responsibility of every workers collective, of every individual worker.

We must drastically change the approach to the use of energy and raw material resources. The work done so far in this respect is by no means satisfactory. In 1985 we must be able to ensure the rate of economic growth with a minimal increase of materials, energy and fuel. The best way to achieve this goal is to search for basically new designs, engineering plans, technologies, and raw materials, as well as to apply new solutions in reducing the material and energy consumption factor in production, in other words, to guarantee the prompt application of the most advanced achievements of scientific-technological progress in practice.

It is necessary, under the leadership of the party organizations, to consistently and comprehensively apply the new economic approach and its mechanism in all national economic links. The brigades of a new type must introduce the system of remuneration on the basis of piece work, economic cost accounting, and the self-sufficiency system.

The counterplan is a cause and creative deed of the entire collective, of each individual member. The working people's active participation in compiling the counterplans is the chief trend for the further development and consolidation of democracy in national economic management.

The speaker declared as follows in closing his report:

We all remember Comrade Todor Zhivkov's emotional statement at the festive celebration, held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria, that "the society which we have created is the greatest achievement in Bulgaria's 13-century history." Let us, in the forthcoming year of 1985, despite all difficulties devote our intellect, as well as all our efforts and skill, to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress so that we may successfully fulfill the Eighth 5-Year Plan and worthily prepare for the 13th BCP Congress.

Permit me to express confidence that the Council of Ministers, as well as the National Assembly deputies, together with our glorious workers class, the agricultural workers, and the scientific-technological and artistic-creative intelligentsia, will devote themselves with even greater energy, perseverance, and consistency to the fulfillment of the 1985 state plan for the sake of our motherland's further prosperity.

On behalf of the government, I pray the National Assembly deputies to discuss and adopt the Draft Law on the Uniform Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1985.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN

LD032312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The 25th session of the intergovernmental CSSR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened at Prague-Kolodeje State Castle today.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and the Soviet delegation is headed by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The agenda includes evaluating the results achieved in developing and deepening economic relations between the two countries since the last session of the commission. The delegations are discussing the situation in implementing the conclusions stemming from talks between the party and government delegations of the CSSR and the USSR, particularly the Moscow meeting between Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Tikhonov this July. They are also discussing the state of coordination of the national economic plans and the plans for scientific-technological cooperation in the coming 5-year plan, as well as implementation of the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the two countries this year. The present talks concern the state and progress of the construction and reconstruction of industrial and other projects in the CSSR in which we cooperate with the USSR. Under assessment is also the state of cooperation in modernizing and reconstructing enterprises of light and food industries in the USSR. Foremost attention is being paid to cooperation and specialization of production. The intergovernmental CSSR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation also discusses implementation of the results of scientific-technological cooperation in production and coordination of plans for development of science and technology in the coming 5-year plan.

AREAS OF TRADE COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA OUTLINED

AU031826 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Musja Krajnakova article: "Albania's National Day"]

[Excerpt] Comradely Exchange

The CSSR is one of Albania's traditional long-standing trade partners and holds second place in the foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Over the years, Czechoslovak industry has participated, through its deliveries and technical assistance, in building and expanding Albania's economic potential. Of particular importance has been cooperation in ore and coal extraction, in electricity generation, and in building new light industry enterprises, such as glass, footwear, ceramic, food-stuff and other factories. The CSSR exports to Albania above all its engineering products, in particular trucks, locomotives, machine tools, footwear machinery, bearings, medical equipment, textiles, and a fairly extensive range of consumer goods. Substantial Albanian exports to our country are iron-nickel ore, for which the CSSR is by far Albania's biggest customer, and also chromium ore, asphalt, and nickel carbonate.

We are also one of the biggest importers of Albanian agricultural exports. For example, in recent years alone the CSSR has been importing more than 11,000 metric tons of tomatoes annually, followed by melons, cucumbers, paprika, fresh vegetables, early potatoes, grapes, tobacco, and so forth.

Common Interests

The contractual documents governing goods exchanges between the CSSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania are long-term agreements always signed for 5 years. Within the framework of these agreements annual protocols on the exchange of goods and payments are agreed upon which stipulate the exchange of goods for the next year. Bilateral trade cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is based strictly on equality and mutual advantage and is governed by a bilateral endeavor to meet halfway the needs and interests of the two countries' economies.

The CSSR working people have held and continue to hold friendly feelings toward the Albanian people. Our country seeks the improvement of Albanian-Czechoslovak relations and their expansion and deepening in the political sphere, a matter that corresponds to the interests of the nations of our countries, as well as those of the world socialist system.

CPCZ PRESIDIU PRAISES HUSAK-KADAR TALKS

LD282304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed the report on the results of yesterday's friendly working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee in Budapest.

It highly praised the results of this meeting for further successfully developing comprehensive cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP and between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and for strengthening the ties of friendship between the people of both countries. The Presidium of the party's Central Committee expressed the conviction that the conclusions adopted and the goals set for deepening political economic, research and development, and cultural cooperation will make a significant contribution to further development of both countries and to successful realization of the goals of building socialism. The results of the meeting at the same time are a contribution by Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the strengthening of cooperation and unity of the countries of the socialist community, of the international communist and workers movement, and of the fight of all forces of peace and progress against the aggressive policy of imperialism and for international detente and lasting peace in the world. The relevant organs were instructed to ensure the concrete working out and securing of the conclusions of the talks.

GDR, CSSR PEACE GROUPS OPPOSE SOVIET MISSILES

PM031059 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Nov 84 p 8

[Pavel Tigrid Report: "Joint Declaration by Czechoslovak and East German Dissidents"]

[Text] The joint declaration signed 22 November by 29 defenders of peace and human rights in Czechoslovakia and the GDR to protest the deployment of Soviet missiles on their territories over the past year is an event of considerable importance. First, it reflects feelings of a serious threat: "Our two countries serve as a launchpad for missiles..., which considerably increases the threats of a nuclear response against them," the declaration states. These fears are broadly shared by the population of both countries, to the extent that the official media are trying to reassure the public.

We are also witnessing an international movement beginning to take shape across closely guarded borders, apparently in line with other, similar groups in several Soviet bloc countries. The declaration is couched in moderate terms but the USSR is nevertheless accused in it of posing threats to world peace. Independent East European pacifist movements have thus made their active entry into East-West relations in a way which Moscow can hardly pretend to ignore.

Indeed it is the first joint document issued by Czechs and Germans since the end of World War II, which itself constitutes a historic step, as stressed in the statement: "Czechs, Slovaks, and Germans of the GDR have signed this statement to bear witness to the endurance of their alliance and cooperation. This solidarity must not be threatened by any historical rancor...." Relations between Czechs and Germans have been tense, even hostile, for tens and hundreds of years. So, in its own way, the declaration puts an end to this historical phase.

KOHL VISIT TO U.S. SERVES INTERESTS OF BOTH SIDES

LD020102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Dec 84

[By Michal Statz, New York correspondent]

[Text] American media say that the West German guest came to the U.S. capital to repair his damaged position at home. This is why, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, some American circles were not enthusiastic about the timing of the visit and voiced doubts whether it would contribute to strengthening relations between both countries. This was apparently the reason that the United States, in return for strengthening Kohl's position in Bonn, was given assurances about West Germany's support for everything Reagan requested. The final statement talks about the imperative need for further deployment of new American missiles, and Kohl confirmed earlier that he was against any concessions before the Soviet-American talks. This, like the growing emphasis on the need to build up NATO's conventional forces, is a precise reflection of both current and future American intentions in Europe. Kohl's sole success is the American promise to participate in the celebrations marking the end of World War II, which Kohl described as the deepest trough in German history. The joint statement also contains a statement that Reagan is allegedly prepared for a carefully organized meeting with Konstantin Chernenko while the Americans promise to consult with their allies on all future actions. Both statements serve to calm the public and create an impression that Reagan's second term in office will be oriented toward building better functioning relations with the Soviet Union, which reached their lowest point during the previous 4 years due to the United States.

INTERIOR MINISTRY EVALUATES SED CC PLENUM

DW032034 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The evaluation of the Ninth SED Central Committee Plenum was the most important point on the agenda of a work meeting today of leading officers of the Interior Ministry, the chiefs of the People's Police bezirk authorities, and the heads of the People's Police kreis offices. Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, said the power of the workers class and of all working people continues to remain the basic condition for successful implementation of the policy for the people's well-being. Many initiatives had already been taken by the People's Police collectives and the other bodies of the Interior Ministry in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, he said.

Earlier, Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the People's Police, had pointed to the trusting cooperation between the bodies of his ministry and the citizens, their representatives and organizations. Without this cooperation, it would be impossible to solve any important task, he said.

FRG 'SPY' SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

LD302042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN) -- On 30 November 1984 the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Hermann Reisch to 12 years' imprisonment for active espionage against the GDR. On behalf of an FRG secret service, Reisch, as an enlisted and paid agent, spied on the GDR for information of a military character and jeopardized to a considerable extent the GDR's security interests. In addition, he supplied material on the security system at GDR border crossing points.

It was proven during the trial that the agent repeatedly supplied extensive espionage reports to a full-time employee of the FRG secret service, whom he met 17 times for the purposes of receiving orders, intelligence instruction, and reporting. The judgment of the Berlin Higher Military Court stressed that the continuing subversive machinations of the FRG secret service serves to endanger the peace and serves the aggressive NATO planning.

'REAL NEGOTIATIONS' FINALLY BEGIN IN STOCKHOLM

DW040659 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Excerpt] Let us return to the Stockholm conference of the 35 CSCE states on the issue of confidence-building measures.

There must have been a slight sigh of relief in the Swedish capital this afternoon. Following many months of discussions, the conference was finally able to agree on a work structure for the future. The Stockholm conference has achieved its first modest success. Besides the plenum, from now on there will be two working groups with clearly defined tasks. This means that real negotiations can begin.

A gross disproportion between benefit and cost is evident here because the future work structure now agreed on was actually only a apparent organization problem.

Deliberations on this were complicated and protracted because of the NATO states' policy of excluding, if possible, most of the socialist countries' proposals on confidence-building measures from the negotiations. The West did not want to negotiate a treaty on the nonuse of force, on nuclear-free zones, on a ban on the first use of nuclear weapons, on a reduction of military budgets, or on a Europe free of chemical weapons. This position was also to be reflected in the work structure, which was intended to benefit the Western ideas and either exclude the socialist ideas or treat them with a much lower precedence. Many tricks and much rhetoric were employed in this attempt, and for this reason the discussion of apparently organizational problems took such a long time.

When Finland advanced a proposal this fall that would guarantee an equal and corresponding discussion of all ideas on the table, the socialist countries agreed immediately, while the NATO states had behind-the-scenes differences of opinion. Stated clearly, the United States rejected the proposal. This difficulty has now been overcome.

The special Stockholm variant of the policy of strength had to be abandoned, and this constitutes a modest but real political success for the majority of the European states represented in Stockholm. The fact that it took so long for a natural principle such as that of equality to prevail does not make us too optimistic. Even though NATO must now negotiate on everything, this by no means guarantees that these negotiations will be successful. A basis has been created -- nothing more. However, this in itself has some value.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN LIBERATION HONORED

AU301342 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 29 November on page 7 carries an article by Michael Sanders headlined "On the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation and the Victory of the People's Revolution of Albania: Sacrificial Struggle Brought About Far-Reaching Changes."

In the article the author stresses that the liberation of Albania from the fascist yoke and the beginning of the people's rule "is marked in the book of the people's struggle for national and social liberation and belongs in the chain of those revolutionary processes which went hand-in-hand with the victorious advance of the Soviet Army in World War II and thus contributed to finally smashing fascism in May 1945."

The author then deals with the development of the country's independence, starting in 1912 during the Balkan wars, through the final resistance against the Italian occupation, led by the Communist Party of Albania founded in 1941, up to the founding of the new state. The author stresses that the "further advance of the Soviet troops, in particular on the Balkans in autumn 1944, brought favorable conditions for the liberation of the country by the forces of the Albanian National Liberation Army."

The author continues by discussing the far-reaching political and social changes in the postwar period and the successes achieved in industrialization and in the cultural and agricultural sectors. He then refers to GDR-Albanian relations "that are as old as our republic," as Albania was "one of the first to recognize the young German worker-peasant state." Sanders mentions a few cooperation projects and stresses that "also today there are good prerequisites for further developing the economic relations to mutual advantage," referring in this connection to the recently concluded protocol on mutual goods deliveries. The author concludes by stating: "In addition to this the GDR demonstrated and is demonstrating its readiness and interest to normalize relations in all fields, which ties were strongly reduced after 1961, and develop them on an equal basis. It is doubtlessly a necessity of the times that our peoples link their efforts to preserve peace, which the Albanian people also need for continuing their socialist construction work, and thus prevent the danger of a nuclear inferno unleashed by imperialism."

RADIO COMMENTS ON EEC SUMMIT ISSUES, SECURITY

LD032318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Dec 84

[By Endre Aczel, MTI correspondent in Dublin]

[Text] Dublin, the capital of Ireland and the host of the 30th EEC summit, mobilized an amount of policemen for the protection of the participants, especially that of Margaret Thatcher, that is rarely seen on a single occasion. Around the Dublin Castle where the negotiations began today, there is a true cordon of uniformed policemen. The identification procedure is carried out repeatedly, thanks to the Irish Republican Army [IRA], which a few weeks ago tried to bomb the British prime minister in Brighton. Of course, the IRA has that good habit of committing assassinations when least expected. In any case, the political wing of the IRA, the Sinn Fein Party, is collecting its faithful in these minutes to organize a protest demonstration in the heart of Dublin -- but a good distance from the summit -- against Margaret Thatcher and, in a broader sense, against the British rule in northern Ireland. Naturally, the arrival of Margaret Thatcher by helicopter instead of by car, as her colleagues arrived, has little to do with the subject of the summit agenda.

The conference will be dominated by the problem of Spanish and Portuguese entry, or more precisely by the matter which appears slightly profane, of whether the participants will be able to restrain the overproduction of wine before the Iberians pour their share into the wine ocean and thus further burden the price subsidy budget. If the participants are unable to settle this matter, the predetermined deadline for the Spanish and Portuguese entry will be impossible to fulfill. Knowledgeable observers consider the disproportionately acute problem of the expansion of the Common Market as regrettable in itself, pointing out that the wine dispute will take time away from the greater strategy issues, such as the political-economic development of common institutions, the coordination of economic policies, and the fight against unemployment, or the problem of budgetary discipline, which, as is known, threatens the operation of the community with bankruptcy.

VARKONYI LEAVES FOR BERLIN PACT MEETING

LD030919 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has left for Berlin. The Hungarian foreign minister is to participate in the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee.

CC TO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL, ECONOMIC TOPICS

LD040931 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee session has opened. At the recommendation of the Politburo it will discuss submissions on current international topics and on guidelines for next year's plans and budget.

SZUROS, HORN MEET FRG PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL

AU281823 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Institute of Foreign Affairs, Volker Ruhe, vice chairman of the CDU-CSU faction of the FRG parliament, paid a visit to Budapest from 25 to 26 November and gave a lecture on FRG foreign policy.

Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, and Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, held talks with the representative.

Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and Gyula Horn, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee, met with the representative. Present at the meeting was Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of a department.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON COOPERATION TALKS WITH GDR

LD301117 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 29 (MTI) -- The 12th session of the Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Committee of Hungary and the GDR ended in Budapest Thursday. Secretary of State for the Hungarian Ministry of Culture Jozsef Drecin and Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the GDR, signed a protocol on the talks.

The committee discussed possibilities of expanding cooperation with special regard to the training and advanced training of young artists and the aims of popularizing the other country's fine, applied and photo art. The parties reviewed the joint research work of the academies of sciences, universities and colleges and evaluated the cooperation of higher and specialized education institutes.

The committee established that the current events of the GDR Days of Culture in Hungary was enriching the cultural life of the two countries' peoples and the Days of Hungarian Culture in the GDR in 1985 were expected to serve the same aim.

During his stay in Hungary Herbert Krolikowski met Pal Tetenyai, department head of the HSWP CC, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi. The parties discussed topical questions of the two countries' contacts.

Herbert Krolikowski left Budapest on Thursday.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL URGES MORE TRADE WITH PRC

LD011907 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 1 Dec 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Summary] Hungarian economic days were recently held in Beijing. At the same time 34 Hungarian enterprises organized a joint exhibition in the Chinese capital. Jozsef P. Szabo's interview with Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, was made in Beijing during these events.

[Begin recording] [Szabo] What was the essence of the negotiations you held here in Beijing with Chinese politicians?

[Beck] Hungary's share in Chinese foreign trade is extremely low. It does not even reach half of 1 percent of the total volume of China's foreign trade. Most socialist countries manage better trade relations with China. We are therefore not satisfied with the poor showing of Hungarian enterprises in this country. We have a great opportunity to export Hungarian machines, food processing equipment, and precision instruments; and high quality consumer goods could be imported from China.

This present exhibition is very successful. Throughout our talks with Chinese partners, we got the impression that they are ready to do business with us. As a result of our talks here, a Chinese section is to be established within the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; conversely we would like a Hungarian section to be set up in the Chinese equivalent of our Chamber of Commerce. Talks about this are now being held. These sections would consist of representatives of enterprises interested in participating in Chinese-Hungarian trade. [end recording]

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES BILATERAL TIES

AU031810 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 30 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Taysir Qub'ah, member of the central leadership and secretary of the Committee of International Relations, visited Hungary from 25 to 29 November at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The delegation held talks on bilateral relations with Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The delegation met with Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council and deputy chairman of the World Peace Council; Robert Ribanszky, secretary of the PPF National Council; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry. At the talks, the Hungarian participants expressed anew our people's solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

ENVOY URGES UN ACTION ON NAMIBIAN ISSUE

LD011207 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] New York, November 30 (MTI) -- Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent UN envoy, addressed the debate on the Namibian question at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly. He discussed the causes that hamper Namibia in achieving independence. Pal Racz stated the attempts to find a solution to the crisis in the south African region with the exclusion of the UN all failed over the past years and urged the UN to take a more active part in the settlement of the Namibian problem. He said the attempt of the South African regime to force on Namibia a neocolonialist solution also failed. He assured of the support of the Hungarian people and government for the Namibian people fighting for their independence under the guidance of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

MESSAGES MARK COUNTRIES' NATIONAL DAYS

SFRY Leaders Greeted

AU301020 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Message from the Hungarian party and state leaders to the SFRY party and state leaders on the occasion of the SFRY national day]

[Text] To Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY; Belgrade:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send our cordial greetings and good wishes to you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the peoples of Yugoslavia on the occasion of their country's national day, the Day of the Republic.

Our working people remember with respect the self-sacrificing struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia during World War II against fascist oppression.

We extend heartfelt wishes to the peoples of neighboring, friendly Yugoslavia to achieve further successes, following the road marked by the 12th LCY Congress, in safeguarding and further developing their socialist achievements, in strengthening the unified Socialist Yugoslavia, and in strengthening international security and cooperation.

It is gratifying that good-neighborly relations and extensive cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY are dynamically developing in all areas of life. It is our conviction that the deepening of our friendship and the further development of our relations based on solid foundations express our peoples' wish and interests and well serve the cause of socialism, social progress, and peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

Albanian Presidium Greeted

AU301010 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation and of the victory of the people's revolution, we send you our greetings and sincere good wishes.

The Hungarian people remember with respect the Albanian people's self-sacrificing struggle against fascism and highly appreciate their efforts of 4 decades aimed at the construction of their fatherland, the development of the people's economy, and the advancement of culture.

The Hungarian People's Republic continues to strive to develop the relations between our countries in all walks of life for the benefit of socialism, peace, and the interests of our peoples.

On behalf of the Hungarian working people we wish success and achievements to the Albanian people engaged in the construction of socialism.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

MPR Leaders Greeted

AU281424 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Nov 84 p 3

["Hungarian Leaders' Message on the National Day of Mongolia"]

[Text] To Comrades Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Ulaanbaatar:

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people, we send our comradely greetings and best wishes to you, the Central Committee of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and the friendly Mongolian people.

The creation of the MPR was an event of historical importance in the life of the Mongolian people. The Mongolian communists decided on the country's noncapitalist development and on the radical transformation of the society and the economy at their third congress held in August 1924.

In the 6 decades that have passed, the Mongolian workers led by the MPRP have achieved considerable successes in the socialist construction work. The Hungarian people regard with respect and appreciation your achievements that serve the multilateral development of the economy, science, culture, and education, and the increase of the Mongolian people's standard of living.

The MPR, as a respected member of the community of the socialist countries, is playing an important role in the struggle for strengthening peace and security in Asia, safeguarding world peace, and for social progress.

We are sincerely pleased that the close friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples is developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and is strengthening year by year. The recently signed new friendship and cooperation agreement is also destined to promote this aim.

On this anniversary of high importance for the MPR, it is our heartfelt wish that you, the entire Mongolian people, may achieve new successes in making your country prosper and advancing on the road mapped out by the 18th MPRP Congress.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

LAZAR ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, PUBLIC MOOD

AU011854 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 29 November on page 5 carries a 1,450-word Dezso Pinter report titled "Premier Gyorgy Lazar in Csongrad County: Confidence in Policy," on the 27-28 November visit of the Council of Ministers chairman and MSZMP Politburo member to Szeged and Hodmezovasarhely in Csongrad County.

Pinter reports a briefing of Lazar, mainly on living conditions in the county, by Dr Mihaly Komocsin, first secretary of the county party committee, on the evening of the first day of the visit in Szeged. He is quoted as saying "that there are very many discussions about the standard of living in the county. World politics, too, has become a daily topic, and people are concerned over the international situation." Komocsin noted that he "did not want the briefing to be asymmetrical, did not want to speak solely of problems, since the county's development provides ample reason for appreciative words as well, but the discussions and concerns are a constant phenomenon."

Pinter reports Lazar's response as follows: "Gyorgy Lazar began his reply by saying that there is no question of asymmetry, because certain contradictions have become characteristic features of our life. When we speak of international tension, we do not intend to distract attention from our domestic problems, and this is correctly perceived by the public versed in politics. There are indispensable international prerequisites for domestic construction, and it is becoming increasingly clear, too, that obstacles having a harmful effect on the process as a whole can arise even through seemingly minor events. Understandably, maintaining security imposes great burdens on our country as well, but without security we could not attain our great objectives.

"The way for us to reassure people is not by concealing the facts,' stressed the Council of Ministers chairman. 'There is no need for creating a panicky mood; voicing hopelessness is harmful and unfounded. The view that the country is, after all, standing upright, that we have somehow managed to get along until now, and that something is bound to happen beginning now is admittedly a view that cannot be approved. There is room only for the truth and facts in our means, for proper orientation, even the politically correct and sober-minded majority needs help to understand our path and objectives. This is inconceivable without profoundly effective political work.'

"The premier also spoke about the fact that such political work means a great deal for the orientation of young people as well. The youth has not lived through the great cold war era, when even graver dangers than the present ones continuously threatened world peace. They can hardly have any impressions of such tribulations. One can only reason with them and reassure them by pointing to history, the extent to which the balance of power has changed, the fact that we are not defenseless, and that the world socialist system that defends peace is strong.

"Gyorgy Lazar said at this point that, as far as our domestic affairs are concerned, 'the present is a time of thinking aloud,' which brings to the surface all the problems that preoccupy society. We would be making a mistake if we regarded repeated mentioning of the problems as signifying a disillusionment with politics. It is possible and even certain that there are disappointed people, but the great masses give a vote of confidence to politics, even when they do not leave it unsaid that they would like us to overcome the difficulties more rapidly.

"Preparations are underway throughout the country for the 13th party congress. It has already been noted and experienced that valuable, useful, and critical views help develop the path leading to our common objectives.'

"Speaking of the standard of living, Gyorgy Lazar pointed out: There is no need for embellishment. People feel the realization of their plans is progressing more slowly and that they must work more to retain and improve their standard of living. 'And the key is this: One must work for the standard of living. It is a fact that the sense of uncertainty has grown, but this is not the same as misgivings over the precariousness of one's existence. After a while, the position of our country and economy will justify a careful optimism."

In the rest of the report Pinter describes Gyorgy Lazar's inspection on 28 November of a library, the regional Hungarian television studio, and a producer cooperative in Szeged and a textile factory in Hodmezovasarhely.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS IN JABLONNA

AU301352 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 84 p 2

["Text" of speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 26 November opening session of the international meeting of journalists in Jablonna]

[Text] The journalists who have met today in Jablonna are more numerous and representative than at the previous meetings; I think this is no coincidence.

The slogan "The world in the face of danger," which has attracted here prominent journalists from all CSCE countries, is especially topical today, because the international situation is dramatic. Tension and, especially, the mounting arms race are conducive to an outbreak of a conflict which can annihilate our civilization. That is why individuals, nations, and all mankind continue to ask the ever more urgent question of how to prevent this possibility.

Under the conditions of the present ideological and political-military division of the world, all attempts to undermine the existing equilibrium make the prospects of peace remote. We must not "ensure peace through force." We can ensure peace only by negotiations, however difficult, conducted on the principles of equality, equal security, mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation, as well as meetings and exchanges of views not only between professional politicians, but also between various other people. The defense of peace and support for broad international cooperation by the people who play an important role in informing and shaping the opinions of the public -- journalists -- are of great importance, and this is why the Polish authorities attach great significance to your debates.

Defending peace and protecting the world against war is an issue our people know how to appreciate because in their history they have experienced the calamities of war to a greater extent than perhaps other peoples. Some 6 million of our citizens fell victim to World War II and Hitlerite genocide. Poland was the first victim of aggression and was occupied by the Hitlerites longer than any other country. All the same, it made an enormous contribution to the victory over fascism and to the new postwar territorial-political order in Europe. It is natural that we want to defend peace, for which we have paid such an enormous price, and that we want to defend the European order, which we have helped develop.

One of the words that continue to appear in the statements of the Eastern, Northern, and Southern politicians is the word "anxiety," which is natural because it has been impossible to ensure peace for the world, despite great efforts. The fact that the enormous sum of \$800 billion continues to be spent on arms each year does not increase our sense of security or eliminate various dangers. On the contrary, this fact makes the specter of a nuclear catastrophe more real. The long-term arms programs, which are designed to attain military superiority, continue to undermine international confidence and cause the political climate to deteriorate.

The efforts to extend the arms race to space is a glaring example of such a policy. The arms race in space is yet another threat to the people on our globe.

The dangerous state of the world in the mideighties is not a result of factors over which man has no control. It is a result of specific activities and political aspirations and aims.

We regard as especially dangerous the efforts of one of the great powers and of the NATO bloc allied with it to achieve military superiority in Europe and the world. We also regard as dangerous the attempts to follow the policy of strength, which amounts to a lack of responsibility for the fate of the world in this nuclear era. General W. Jaruzelski expressed this idea not so long ago as follows: "It is high time for the destroyers of peaceful coexistence to realize that, with the present means of warfare, genocide amounts to suicide."

We are far from being fatalistic. The trends toward improving the situation and returning to detente continue to be crucial elements of present international relations, despite the obstacles and complications created by the policy of confrontation. The consistent peace policy followed by the socialist countries, the profound interest of the developing and nonaligned countries in strengthening peace and security, and yearning for disarmament, dialogue, and cooperation on the part of the Western public are playing a great role in this regard. These trends should determine the further development of international relations, because they express the objective requirements of the present stage of civilization on this earth.

Eliminating the threat of war, reducing the burden of armaments, and expanding dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation among the countries have been and are the basic goals of Polish foreign policy throughout the existence of People's Poland. We are trying to make the appropriate contribution toward creating the conditions of peace in the world.

We have supplied many proofs of our commitment to the cause of disarmament, including our unceasing and active participation in various postwar bodies charged with disarmament negotiations. The Polish proposal to set up a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, which was made some 25 years ago and known as the Rapacki Plan, has a permanent place in the history of diplomacy and of the idea of disarmament. Although this proposal was never implemented, it was an inspiration and help for the disarmament efforts in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

Disarmament solutions should go hand in hand with efforts to strengthen the political and legal guarantees of international security and cooperation. Action along this line should primarily involve a return to the basic ideas of the United Nations. One of the permanent commitments of Poland is to increase the effectiveness of the performance and to strengthen the role of the United Nations through our activities in the UN forum. The fact that Poland has been a Security Council member four times, that Polish judges have continuously sat on the International Court of Justice, and that Polish soldiers are part of the UN forces in the Middle East shows that our UN activities are being appreciated.

The fate of world peace also depends on the ideas inspiring future generations. With this in mind Poland has put forward a proposal on educating societies for peace, and this proposal has been adopted in an appropriate UN declaration. New generations are growing up and know of no other world than the present one, which is divided into opposing political-military alliances and in which the extremely dangerous arms race continues to waste manpower and materials. It is the duty of the older and middle-age generations to indicate to the young generations that this situation is abnormal, and to foster in them the values that favor peace and international accord.

Recent events have demonstrated the special importance of the problems of economic security. The economic potential of countries is being used more frequently as an instrument of the policy of strength. The uncertainty of economic conditions continues to hinder a rational development of the international division of labor, to diminish confidence, and to complicate the solutions of countries' economic development problems.

Having analyzed these facts, the Polish Government has put forward proposals concerning the building of economic confidence. The aim of these proposals is to counter attempts to shift political tension to economic cooperation. Our initiative has been embodied in an appropriate UN resolution.

The Polish initiatives and activities in the United Nations, including the proposals for educating societies for peace and for building economic confidence, are examples of our broad-minded approach to problems of international peace and security.

For obvious reasons we continue to focus our attention on European affairs and have often stressed that Poland's security depends most heavily on the security of Europe. This is one of the basic lessons of our historical experience.

Together with our allies we have consistently worked to implement the idea of all-European cooperation. Our efforts produced the CSCE in Helsinki and the CSCE Final Act. This was one of the most optimistic events in the history of the European Continent.

We have devoted special efforts to the task of convening the present Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and we are making efforts to ensure that it achieves results of essential significance for the future of Europe.

The European structure of security and cooperation is based on the territorial-political order developed as a result of the victory of the antifascist coalition in World War II and of Europe's postwar development. This order has been confirmed by many decisions and bilateral and multilateral international accords, including the CSCE Final Act. The Yalta and Potsdam Agreements are the immovable foundation of Europe's entire peaceful structure. The observance of these agreements is of crucial significance for peace and security, and any attempt to disturb the territorial-political order established by them is tantamount to undermining the foundations of European cooperation and security, which has been erected with such difficulty.

This is the source of the dangers that have made their appearance here and there, especially in the FRG, in the shape of the trends toward revising the postwar order in Europe. These trends are often concealed in various slogans which appeal for abandoning the Yalta decisions and which express the supposed wish to overcome the division of Germany and the continent. However, the meaning of Yalta and Potsdam was to create the guarantees that "Germany will never again be able to disturb world peace" and to set up a postwar order in Europe. It is a paradox that those people who are now most vociferous in appealing for overcoming the division of Germany and Europe are those who brought about this division and are now trying to consolidate it through the policy of confrontation, through amassing ever newer weapons in Western Europe, including the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, and through curbing European cooperation.

While taking a critical view of these dangerous trends, we support specific measures to end the stalemate in Polish-FRG relations, which has existed for some years through no fault of ours. It was with disappointment that we received the FRG Government's decision to postpone the official visit to Warsaw by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. Poland's position on this question was set forth in the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 November 1984. We think that the postponement of the visit does not serve either mutual Polish-FRG relations or the climate in Europe, and that it indicates that the influential circles of those people in the FRG who oppose normalization of relations with Poland and detente mobilized themselves against the visit.

Poland is always ready to continue the process of normalization of relations on the basis of the accords signed on 7 December 1970, in the interest of our two countries, detente, and cooperation in Europe. The road to improving Polish-FRG relations remains open.

In the seventies you witnessed a large number of summit meetings and watched the difficult but fruitful negotiations on limiting strategic armaments. You also saw what great progress can be attained if there is a will to achieve agreement. Soviet-American relations, which were based on respecting the quality of forces and equal security, raised the hope that the arms race would be subjected to control. The CSCE opened a new chapter in European history.

This situation was not ideal in the least, and conflicts of interest continued to exist, but there was a will to solve these conflicts by negotiations and to search for ways of relaxing and not stimulating tension. The dialogue, which the present-day world needs so much, continued to develop.

Today the cold war rhetoric and confrontational activities have helped to annihilate one of the basic concepts of the modern world, that of peaceful coexistence, which was in such vogue in those days.

The basic aim of everyone should be to bring back this concept to international practice. The primary requirement of this concept is to respect political differences, to equitably solve existing contradictions, and to respect one another.

This is how Poland sees the future of the world, and this is the line it follows. We think that this is not only desirable, but possible and necessary as well, because there is no reasonable alternative to this line. The present complicated world, which is full of dangers, is not a suitable arena for great crusades. It is a world that needs cooperation, and not confrontation if it is to survive at all.

Nor is there any other reasonable base for Soviet-American relations, which are of such crucial importance for the entire world and of which the constructive development is possible. As Konstantin Chernenko said recently in his interview for U.S. television, these relations should become an important, positive factor in the international situation. I hope that this will be result of the meeting between Foreign Minister A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Geneva at the beginning of January 1985. Improvements in Soviet-American relations would signify an important breakthrough in the efforts to restore the climate of international cooperation, which is most necessary if the burning problems facing the world are to be solved.

Some of you are in Poland for the first time, but others have been here several times. It is our wish that all of you present our situation in an objective manner and demonstrate the progress we have made and are making in various fields of life. We do not conceal our domestic difficulties, which have been particularly severe in the past 5 years. We continue to overcome them by our sovereign efforts and in a way consistent with the Polish people's vital current and long-term interests.

It is with appreciation that we continue to note sympathetic interest in our domestic situation, but we resolutely reject the current anti-Polish campaign and attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs. We reject activities that are against the interests of our people and are designed to intensify our difficulties. The U.S. economic sanctions and attempts to isolate our country in the international arena are the most prominent of these activities. The present nonproductive nature of and bleak prospects for such a policy are responsible for the fact that this policy is increasingly becoming a bad thing of the past.

During the period of our difficulties we were particularly appreciative of the posture of our partners who hastened to help us, showed their understanding for our problems, and made it easier for us to overcome our difficulties. Such countries include not only our closest socialist allies, but also a number of Western countries, especially those that are neutral, and many Latin American, Asian, and African countries. Their understanding and sympathy during our difficulties were an important factor in strengthening and expanding our mutual relations.

The painful experience of the past few years has again confirmed the validity of the proverb that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Thanks to our efforts, thanks to assistance from the USSR and other socialist countries, and thanks to its membership in the political-defensive Warsaw Pact and CEMA, socialist Poland continues to rapidly regain its traditional place as a constructive participant in European and worldwide dialogue.

Europe's postwar history has proved that sovereign Poland, in its present territorial and political shape and as a member of the socialist community, is an essential element of the balance of power that has ensured peace in Europe for 40 years. Through our consistent peace policy we have also demonstrated that Europe needs Poland as one of the forces that is persevering and creative in promoting dialogue and detente. It is an objective fact that without Poland, which is situated in the center of Europe, it is impossible to solve European problems. We continue to contribute to the task of strengthening European peace and security by solving our internal affairs in our own sovereign way and by stabilizing our domestic situation through a broad national agreement and thorough economic reforms.

As journalists you know better than anyone that public opinion plays an enormously important role in developing international relations and in the struggle for a better international atmosphere. Its resolute vetoes have saved the world from many difficult and dangerous trials and its decisive pressure may be of tremendous importance for efforts to gradually eliminate the spiral of tension and armaments.

The mass media play one of the most important functions in developing public opinion. They supply as well as explain and comment on information, revealing the causes and effects of events. The modern mass media are more than just technology, because they are run primarily by men, by journalists who follow professional and human ethics. The UNESCO declaration of 1978 laid down the role of journalists in precisely this spirit.

The new and, I do not hesitate to say, dramatic situation is increasing your responsibility. The fast stream of information blunts man's sensitivity. Your task is to choose the most essential and important items of information from this stream, to disclose threats and dangers, and to search for and indicate the ways out.

The problems with which you will deal at this Jablonna meeting are delicate. Various concepts, views, doctrines, and interests will clash, because such is the situation in the world. Nevertheless, our duty to protect mankind against the threatening nuclear catastrophe is our overriding duty, and we must seek agreement in the name of this commitment. The world of competing ideas does not have to be hostile, one that resorts to war conflicts as a final means of solving problems. This is our most profound conviction, in the name of which I would like to wish you productive and useful debates.

EEC LEADERS FACE STRENUOUS SUMMIT AGENDA

LD040506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 3 Dec 84

[From "World Panorama" program presented by Maciej Slotwinski and Boleslaw Broszczak]

[Text] Will the participants in the Dublin summit be drowning in wine? Not the wine poured for them during receptions in the Irish capital, but Spanish wine, which threatens to flood the Common Market should Spain join this organization. The EEC summit began today in Dublin, and REUTER titled their correspondent's first report "The Wine Lake Will Be the Key Problem at the Summit." The agency recalls that during the private meeting between Mitterrand and Thatcher just before the Dublin session, the French president unambiguously stated that there can be no talk of accepting Spain into the EEC without a solution to the problem of Spanish wine, which, let us add, is very inexpensive and in general no worse than French wine. Thus the fears felt on the Seine are fully justified.

But they are not just discussing wine in Dublin. Quite the reverse: The 2-day meeting that began today has a tremendously extensive and multifaceted agenda. It is a routine meeting held every 6 months, and as a rule the governmental heads of the EEC states have to decide on issues that the ministers of economy, finance, agriculture, or foreign affairs of the community could not. This has been the case with the wine and with the conditions, reservations, and fears that accompany the acceptance of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market. For 6 months now the ministers have been unable to reach an agreement, and now the premiers and French President Mitterrand are expected to do so in 2 days.

But let us be more specific about the themes of the Dublin summit: It will be debating the conditions for the acceptance of Spain and Portugal, which could take place as early as January 1985, and thus very little time remains for negotiation and ratification by all the parliaments. Issues include the budget, namely how to fill the Brussels coffers of the EEC, which threaten to empty every so often. On 3 November the European Parliament threatened to reject the EEC budget for the coming year. Another point on the agenda is the political future of the community. This consists of the institutional expansion of the EEC's sphere of action, as well as of politics in the broad sense. Other points are the social situation in the EEC states, including the very high unemployment; East-West relations; and the situation in the Middle East, Central America, and South Africa. It is an enormous list of subjects, and all in just 2 days of debate; one does not envy them.

Today's mood in Dublin was not the best. Just before the meeting of the 10 politicians, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in a television interview that the chances are slim of a final decision being taken to incorporate Spain and Portugal into the community. Nor does Kohl foresee any specific decisions to transform the EEC into a political union. However, he warned that next year, and I quote, the moment of truth will arrive: then all the members of the EEC will be asked whether or not they are prepared to go ahead and contribute to the construction of a united states of Europe.

SEJM SESSION HEARS REPORTS; PASSES BILLS

Barcikowski, Nieckarz Speak

LD031249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Sejm has been in session for 2 hours. Here are the details so far: As the first item on the agenda, Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski took the floor.

Referring to the deputies' legislative initiative concerning the expiry of the Sejm's term of office on 31 August 1985, he said that the adoption of this law will result in the announcement of elections to the Sejm. The precise date for the elections will be decided in due course, but they will be held no later than the final quarter of next year, and on the basis of a new electoral law for the Sejm. The provisions of the electoral law, elaborated by the Council of State, will be submitted for social consultations. The elections to the Sejm will close the period of overcoming the crisis and open a new chapter in the development of socialist Poland, Kazimierz Barcikowski said in conclusion. Referring to the motion of the Sejm Presidium and the Convent of Elders, the Sejm speaker proposed on the basis of the Sejm regulations that the house make a second reading of the bill. The proposal was approved. The law on the expiry of the Sejm's term of office on 31 August 1985 was unanimously adopted by the house.

Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz presented the 1985 draft budget together with the state's financial balance-sheet, as well as a draft resolution on the balance of payments. The government does not yet see it as feasible to propose a balanced budget. The bill envisages a deficit amounting to Zl38 billion. This is the result of a fairly considerable increase in expenditure, including on welfare and cultural purposes, investment projects, major overhauls, and meeting the consequences of the revaluation of savings and social insurance. The level of subsidies to the prices of goods and services will amount to almost Z690 billion next year. Subsidies to food prices and the mining industry will predominate. The turnover tax will continue to represent the main source of revenue in the budget. Revenue from it will go up by approximately 11 percent. In the submitted bill the government is proposing that the rate of income tax from units of the socialized economy be increased by 5 points. Sectors of special social and economic significance would be excluded from this.

Further in his speech Minister Nieckarz discussed the principles of the taxation policy with regard to the private sector and the population. The range of tax reductions for investment spending will increase and uniform levels of these reductions will be decided upon. It is also envisaged that the obligation of providing documentary proof for the purchases of materials and goods will be extended.

The minister of finance next dealt with issues pertaining to the payments and credit policy. The broadening range of cooperation with socialist countries will make it possible next year to continue the negative balance of payments, especially with the Soviet Union. It is estimated that debts with socialist countries will amount to Z5.3 billion transferable rubles at the end of next year.

Relations with capitalist countries are different. Although there is a growing understanding of the harmfulness of prolonging the credit blockade, the talks held with the main creditor countries have not brought any decisive results so far. Our obligations toward capitalist countries will amount to approximately \$40 billion at the end of next year. A successful completion of negotiations with creditor countries might result in beneficial changes in the payments plan.

National Bank Chairman Speaks

LD031636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Sejm has been in session for 4 hours now. Stanislaw Majewski, chairman of the National Bank of Poland, presented to the Sejm the credit plan, the balance-sheet of the population's income and expenses, and the provisions of the financial and credit policy of banks for next year, which have been approved by the Council of Ministers.

He said that the final drafts of the documents listed meet the preferences of the community defined in the national socioeconomic plan half-way. This must be sought in order to ensure appropriate resources for the development of the food and housing sectors and the development of market and export production. Total implementation of the plan provisions in relation to the financial and market situation this year must be regarded as a great achievement because, for the first time in many years, the demand from the current revenue will be balanced out with the supply of goods and services. The attainment of such proportions does not necessarily mean a balance on many fragmentary markets.

The chairman of the National Bank of Poland also stressed that there will be even more consistent implementation next year of the policy of strict financing of enterprises. Enterprises which will not be carrying out the programs adopted for improving their efficiency must be prepared for their credits to be stopped, with all the consequences this entails.

The chairman of the National Bank of Poland said that it is particularly difficult to get the situation on the investment front under control.

Next, Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska presented the government bill on the budget law which regulates the range and contents of and the procedure in the elaboration and implementation of the state budget.

Budget, Other Bills Passed

LD040443 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Sejm was in session today. We go over to your parliamentary commentator:

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The Sejm session ended 4 minutes ago. We were giving an up-to-the-minute account of the discussion and reports by the deputies. Here is a brief report on the afternoon events:

After a long and multifaceted discussion, the esteemed house decided to submit to the Sejm commissions for further study the following bills: the 1985 budget; resolutions on the balance of payment; the credit plan; the balance-sheet of fiscal income and outlay; and assumptions of the financial and credit policy; the plan for a central fund for cultural development; the plan for a state fund of professional incentives; and defining the list of goods and services regulated by official prices. The Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm is also to express its opinion in this matter.

However, the deputies have passed the budget bill. This law regulates the scope, content, and procedure for working out and executing the state's budget. In the following item of the session's agenda, the deputies listened to the report of the Commissions for Education and Upbringing, Science and Technical Progress, and Legislative Work on the government's bill setting up and defining the scope of a committee for science and technical progress under the Council of Ministers and an office of scientific progress and application of technology. The Sejm passed the bill.

Then Deputy Tadeusz Haladaj reported on the results of Sejm's work on the bill on the state enterprise LOT. The bill defines LOT as a transportation enterprise which serves the transportation needs of the national economy and of the population in terms of air travel. It is an independent, self-managing, and self-financing enterprise. The submitted law is of key significance for the functioning of so indispensable an enterprise. It creates possibilities for its independent and rational management and its appropriate supervision. After a vote, the Sejm passed the bill.

Then the deputies passed the bill recognizing the validity of agreements concerning the transfer of farm holdings to successors.

The last item on the Sejm's agenda was the deputies' oral and written questions. Questions asked by the deputies, among other things, on agriculture, market supply, food rationing, apartment rents, and children's books supply met with explanations and answers from government representatives.

TRUCK DRIVER ARRESTED IN FATAL CAR ACCIDENT

LD040024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] A regional prosecutor in Grojec temporarily arrested 22-year old driver Edward Lodzinski in connection with preparatory procedures for a road accident on 30 November in Sucha, in Bialobrzegi parish. He is accused of driving a Jelcz tractor-trailer causing a head-on collision with a Fiat 125P belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs which was properly driven from the opposite direction. As a result of the accident, the passengers of the car, Colonel Stanislaw Trafalski, Major Wieslaw Piatek, and the driver, Private Piotr Adrzejczuk, were killed instantly.

TU OFFICIALS COMMENT ON POSSIBILITY OF STRIKE

LD031413 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), said at a meeting with foreign correspondents today that the most important issues to be settled during talks between trade unions and the government pertain to prices, the elaboration of a 5-year plan, and work productivity, safety, and hygiene.

Replying to questions he also said it is necessary to begin talks with the government as soon as possible on brigade-contracting and the elaboration of a new concept for solving the problems of the construction industry. Asked whether the possibility of a strike is being considered, Alfred Miodowicz said that it is, and pointed out that the Federation of Steelworkers is considering this possibility if the government delays talks on introducing brigade-contracting in this industry.

The chairman of the OPZZ Executive Committee also came out in favor of a united trade union movement because pluralism divides work forces and presents the danger of conflicts. Asked whether he thought it possible for Lech Walesa to join the new trade unions, he said everyone must make such a decision for himself. This might apply to Walesa, too.

Remarks Elaborated

LD040416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] [Announcer] A meeting has been held at INTERPRESS headquarters between the leaders of the OPZZ, headed by Alfred Miodowicz, and foreign journalists. At the end of the meeting the deputy chairman of the executive committee, Romuald Sosnowski, was interviewed by Marek Kassa:

[Begin recording] [Kassa] Certain journalists were surprised to hear that you do not rule out strikes.

[Sosnowski] Of course, since many branches have the right to strike written into their statutory regulations, we obviously wish to respect the generally binding law of the country, which after all provides for a certain cycle of events before, in the last instance, it comes to a strike. We are generally aware that the decisive majority of the public is opposed to strikes, which disrupt life to a considerable extent. That is why I think we will only rarely have to resort to this form of action. But if we adopt the function of an early warning organization, then the process whereby a strike decision is prepared will provide a stretch of time during which one can get rid of the sources of the conflict and act in such a way as to fully satisfy the work force and avert the extreme measures of a strike. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SECRETARIES ON PARTY WORK

AU291402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 24 November session of the first secretaries of party organizations in Skierniewice Voivodship]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the session of first secretaries of party organizations in Skierniewice Voivodship, W. Jaruzelski said:

The party's strength stems from its unity and collective work. That is why today's debate and session are such a valuable and useful initiative.

The party plays a guiding role. While working for the party, W. Jaruzelski continued, we see our task as service for the workers class, the working people, and the people in general. Nothing that is human and that is important for the people and for Poland is or can be a matter of indifference to us, W. Jaruzelski said.

The party defines immediate and more remote goals of Poland's socialist future. The right to do this has been given to us by the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of history, the historical achievements of the workers movement, and the revolutionary transformations and unquestionable gains of the 40 years of the construction of People's Poland, including the guarantees of our people's security and the inviolability of our borders, which are the most advantageous and most equitable ever. A primary reason for this is the allied and fraternal relations with our neighbors and with the USSR, which is the surest advocate and guarantor of our cause.

We continue to consistently promote cooperation with our socialist partners. Our recent visits to Budapest and Berlin have indicated further progress in this direction. All these past and the future contacts help strengthen Poland's position in the socialist community and thereby in Europe and the world.

Further, W. Jaruzelski discussed his visit to the Zyrardow flax plant in March 1982. I remember, he said, my talks with women workers. At that time marital law was not long in existence, and these talks were full of concern and anxiety as well as confidence. We are pleased to know that the Zyrardow plants continue to achieve increasingly better results, which is to the credit of their industrious work forces. There are many more such plants in Skierniewice Voivodship, and most of them achieve better results than the national average. We must appreciate this fact, but it would be bad for us if these good achievements were to obscure the fact that there are quite a few inefficient plants and farms in urban and rural areas in this voivodship which continue to hinder our forward march. Poor workmanship, waste, and bad management are especially discreditable.

Why is it that those who work poorly harm those who work efficiently? Why is it that bad work harms Poland? While struggling against these features, W. Jaruzelski continued, we must tighten our demands on party cells and organizations, on state administration, and on all echelons of economic management. We must set tasks for party members and see to it most carefully that they are implemented. We must withdraw our support and recommendations from those who fail.

In the next few months, W. Jaruzelski said, the PZPR Central Committee will hold a number of plenums dedicated to economic issues and to the role of the Polish intelligentsia.

However, we must tackle the implementation of the party program in a comprehensive way, because that which was decided at the 16th and 17th plenums continues to retain its extreme importance and validity. The 16th plenum was a workers plenum, and the 17th plenum was devoted to strengthening the state and developing socialist democracy. All their decisions show the wide range of party commitments and the militancy of party activities.

W. Jaruzelski then discussed the special importance of consultations and the continued publishing of them in order to prove the credibility of our promises. Consultations are also a very important form of civic education. Not everyone's views will be embodied in the decisions made as a result of consultations. The meaning of democracy is that it considers all views, but adopts as a basis only the majority views, having regard for the superior interests of the socialist state and society.

However, even the best and the most democratically made decision is worthless if it is just a piece of paper. This means that democracy must always go hand in hand with the necessary degree of centralism, and self-government must go hand in hand with discipline. Every party member, and especially party activists, must comprehend and observe these interdependencies.

This is related to the essence of people's rule. The point is that we should make unceasing efforts to broaden the circle of people who are equipped with the necessary information, who know our intentions, who help make creative decisions, and who share responsibility for them. This is one of the factors that help increase the status and role of representative bodies. We must strengthen their position and actively support their initiatives, because these areas offer great scope for social activities.

W. Jaruzelski discussed at length the trade union movement, which, he said, was reborn in a new shape and is being sharply assailed by our adversaries. However, the ever increasing strength, massive character, and, primarily, constructive militancy of the new trade unions will be the best argument in their favor and for the good of the class trade union movement.

While attaching a great importance to the activity of the national rebirth movement, W. Jaruzelski said that we continue to renew our offer to cooperate with all people holding diverse views and philosophies -- those who have the good of the country at heart and who support the Polish Constitution.

The difficult experience of the past years has made us wiser and tougher, W. Jaruzelski said. Every danger is a threat if it is not appreciated. We will not allow a return of the situations before August 1980 and December 1981. Citing one of the participants in the debate, W. Jaruzelski said that those people who have learned to speak in a new way, but who continue to think and act in the old way are the most harmful.

The economy is the main battlefield for Poland's future. Some 3 years ago it was almost impossible to believe that we would have been able to achieve the results we are achieving now, W. Jaruzelski said. Of course, our situation is still difficult, very difficult, but we did not fall on our knees before the sanctions that have cost us many billions of zlotys. We have been able to master various destructive processes and phenomena and have launched a thorough reconstruction of the way in which we run our economy. It was the party that proposed the economic reform and that is bent on its complete implementation.

Economic development is encountering many difficulties and barriers, including manpower, material, and fiscal difficulties, which would not be so acute if we were more effective and skillful in exploiting what we have. However, the political-psychological barrier consisting of the apathy and passivity of some sections of our people and their mistrust of our policy is just as big. Our adversary continues to resort to lies and slanders. Our basic task is to win general trust, W. Jaruzelski said, and progress in implementing this task should increase with each passing day. Our ultimate success depends primarily on our deeds, practices, and credibility. It depends on the compatibility of our activities with the ninth congress line.

What counts is actions and people of action, W. Jaruzelski said. We must be exacting and considerate at the same time. We must take care of people's problems but be firm and consistent in pursuing our policies, especially cadre policy. Those who are party members "in name" only will achieve nothing.

W. Jaruzelski discussed at length the problems of the young generation and recalled that large sections of young people had had no confidence in socialism in the first few years after liberation, but that in time young people had been most enthusiastic in building a socialist Poland and had made a revolutionary breakthrough. Young people, W. Jaruzelski said, must be convinced that socialism is their future. They must work for a better life on this earth and run their lives in an increasingly better and wiser manner.

Members of shop and primary organizations are in the front line of party activities, W. Jaruzelski said, but we will be better off if we can work even more effectively. I believe we can, and that is why we can be optimistic about our future.

Addressing the session, W. Jaruzelski said: Your work is the pulse of the party's life, a pulse that is beating with increasing strength. I offer you my cordial thanks for this. He extended cordial greetings to members of the Skierniewice party organization and to all the working people of the voivodship.

LEADERS' GREETINGS ON COUNTRIES' NATIONAL DAYS

Jablonski to Albania's Alia

AU031347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 84 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Albanian President Ramiz Alia on Albanian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Albania, in Tirana:

To mark your national day, the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation and of the victory of the people's revolution, I send to you and the Albanian people on behalf of the State Council and Polish people sincere greetings and wishes for success.

Henryk Jablonski, Polish State Council chairman

Jaruzelski to SFRY's Sukrija

AU031346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 84 p 1

[Greetings telegram from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to LCY President Ali Sukrija on Yugoslav national day]

[Text] To Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Sukrija, to mark SFRY national day and the 41st anniversary of the second session of the Antifascist Council for Yugoslavia's National Liberation, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, I send to you, the LCY Central Committee, Yugoslav Communists, and all working people sincere greetings and wishes for a further successful development of your socialist fatherland.

We are honestly pleased with the Yugoslav people's achievements under the LCY's leadership in all spheres of socialist construction, and are pleased that your country has further consolidated its position in the international arena.

I take this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will strengthen and broaden to the advantage of both our countries and for the cause of socialism and world peace.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary

Jablonski to SFRY's Djuranovic

AU031345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 84 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to SFRY Federal President Veselin Djuranovic on SFRY national day]

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Djuranovic, to mark SFRY national day and the 41st anniversary of the second session of the Antifascist Council for Yugoslavia's National Liberation, I wish to convey on behalf of the State Council and on my own behalf to the peoples of Yugoslavia, to the SFRY Presidency, and to you personally, esteemed Comrade Djuranovic, warm congratulations and greetings, together with wishes for Socialist Yugoslavia's further successful development.

At the same time I express the honest conviction that the friendship and cooperation between both our states and peoples will continue to deepen and broaden in the interests of the Polish People's Republic and SFRY and in the interests of socialism, peace, and international security.

Henryk Jablonski, Polish State Council chairman

REPORTS ON PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS SECTIONS

Foreign Affairs

AU281428 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on the proceedings of "The Section for International Activity of Our Party and State and on Foreign Trade" at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the section for International Activity of the Party and State and on Foreign Trade were presided over by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The section proceedings were attended by 307 delegates and 60 comrades took the floor.

In impressive unanimity, the participants in the discussions expressed their full adherence to the report presented at the great party forum by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a document of inestimable theoretical and practical value that, based on scientific exactingness, forecasts the homeland's future development. It also includes an excellent analysis -- the spirit of dialectical and historic materialism -- of the major processes of international developments. The speakers greatly valued the foreign policy carried out by the party and state and the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the excellent promoter of the basic interests of the Romanian people and a prominent figure of the present-day life, in drafting and implementing that policy, and they valued his untiring and tremendous activity placed at the service of the great ideals of peace, cooperation, and international security, an activity that is the living source for constantly increasing Socialist Romania's prestige in the world.

In an atmosphere of great patriotic and revolutionary enthusiasm in fulfilling the mandate entrusted to them, and in complete agreement with the sentiments and will of the entire party and people, the participants warmly and very enthusiastically supported the proposals to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the high position as party secretary general, the basic guarantee for successfully implementing the great program of Socialist Romania's constant flourishing and its advance toward new peaks of progress and civilization, and of increasing its contribution to solving the major problems of the present-day world.

Having a pronounced working character, the section discussions stressed the importance of the policy promoted by our party and state aimed at our homeland's social and economic development which offers Socialist Romania a powerful material base to enable it to expand and diversify participation in the world exchange of values. The participants expressed their unanimous support for the programmatic orientation included in the report, namely to continue to act to strengthen and develop cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries, the developing countries, the advanced capitalist countries, and all countries in the world, irrespective of social system.

The discussions stressed the extensive international activity carried out by our party and state and revealed by the diplomatic and economic relations which Romania maintains with 155 states in the world and by the relations of cooperation of the RCP with more than 200 communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, and ruling parties in the developing countries, with national liberation movements, and democratic forces. The speakers stressed that a decisive role in the extensive and unprecedented development of these relations has been played by the visits Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, has paid to numerous countries, and by the meetings and talks the party secretary general and president of the republic has had with states' leaders and chiefs of government, and with political figures in all parts of the world.

The speakers stressed the firm support granted by the Communists and all our people for the persevering actions taken by the party and state to implement a policy of peace, detente, and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and a policy of cooperation and respect for the national independence of all peoples. They expressed their unanimous adherence to the positions, orientations, and initiatives included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress which stresses the imperative for tangible measures to settle the cardinal problems of our time: to defend peace, halt the arms race, proceed to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and safeguard human civilization from the danger of an atomic war.

Referring to the need to achieve European security, the speakers emphasized the lastingness of the positions stressed in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the Soviet countermeasures, with the resumption of negotiations between the USSR and the United States, and with eliminating nuclear missiles from Europe, and banning the militarization of outer space.

The section proceedings stressed the correctness and the wide international confirmation of Socialist Romania's positions on the need to solve all interstate disputes by negotiations, to eradicate the policy of the use or threat of force, to ensure each people's right to independently decide on its destiny, and to strictly respect the basic principles in international relations. They also stressed the particular contribution made to promoting the major goal of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

The delegations expressed their complete agreement with the contents of the documents submitted for the discussion and endorsement by the congress, with regard to Romania's more active participation in the world economic flow. They stressed the positive results achieved in increasing and diversifying exports and pledged to act to fulfill all the tasks included in the report in order to expand international trade, develop production sharing, conclude long-term agreements, and promote barter trade and economic exchanges with various countries.

Within this framework, they stressed the importance of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA member-countries, with all the socialist countries, along with developing trade and production sharing with the developing countries, and with all countries in the world.

The speakers pledged, on their own behalf and on behalf of their working collectives, to make efforts to achieve an active balance of trade and payments by acting firmly, as the Central Committee report stated, so that in the first years of the 5-year plan foreign debts will be eliminated completely and the country's foreign currency reserves will be consolidated.

Stressing the importance of the tasks devolving upon enterprises, centrals, and ministries in the foreign trade activity in 1985 and the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, the delegates made numerous tangible proposals concerning increasing the competitiveness of products, especially by increasing their quality; strictly observing contracts deadlines when delivering products to foreign partners; rationally managing raw materials with a view to decreasing imports and the effective adaptation of production to the requirement of foreign markets; a more appropriate distribution by ministries and centrals of the export orders among productive enterprises; intensifying market prospecting and the conclusion of new foreign contracts; perfecting cooperation among enterprises so as to manufacture high quality products; deepening the specialization and modernization of production capacities in sections and enterprises manufacturing export products, and attracting productive enterprises to a greater extent to the market prospecting and contracting activity, and so forth.

The participants in the discussions firmly pledged that, together with their own working collectives and under the leadership and guidance of the party bodies and organizations, they will devote all their work energy and capabilities to fully implementing the tasks derived from the historic documents of the 13th party congress and to do all they can to fulfill the tasks set forth in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the strengthening and expansion of our country's relations with all countries in the world in the interest of the Romanian people and of the cause of peace, progress, and international cooperation.

Party Activity

AU281306 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on proceedings of "The Section on Party Activity, and on Organizational, Ideological-Political, and Educational Problems of Mass and Civic Organizations" at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Section on Party Activity, and on Organizational, Ideological-Political, and Educational Problems of Mass and Civic Organizations which were attended by 482 delegates, were presided over by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. Some 40 comrades took the floor.

The participants in the discussions greatly valued the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the congress, an extensive account of the great achievements registered by our people under party leadership in the country's socioeconomic development, a document containing a broad vision and profound scientific analysis of the basic problems of our homeland's development, of the development of international issues, and a mobilizing work program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's transition to a higher stage of development, the stage of becoming a communist country. They also expressed their full adherence to the report and the other documents submitted for discussion and endorsement by the congress which, drafted on the basis of the decisive contribution made by the party secretary general, are characterized by a complex scientific tackling of problems and by the orientations of great prospects the congress draft directives imprint on Socialist Romania's multifaceted progress. All speakers stressed the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in leading the party and the country's destiny on the road of great socialist achievements, which, through the most important achievements in the past 20 years, give impressive scope to this historical period which with legitimate pride is called by our people the "Ceausescu Era."

In an atmosphere of fervent patriotic sentiment and of vigorous revolutionary commitment, expressing the will, convictions, and feelings of the Communists and of all working people whom they represent, and in complete agreement with the entire party and people, the delegations to the section reasserted the mandate entrusted to them by the county party organizations to vote for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to be reelected to the supreme position as party secretary general, a basic political option for ensuring Romania's development on the road envisaged with such clearheadedness by the party program and the historic decisions of the 13th party congress.

Within the discussions a wide range of problems connected with the organizational and ideological-political party activity and with that of the mass and civic organizations was discussed.

The speakers first mentioned the positive experience gained in this field by the party bodies and organizations, which took concrete shape, especially after the Mangalia meeting, in imprinting a more uniform and more efficient character on the overall party activity and by increasing its efficiency and revolutionary nature. They extensively stressed the positive experience gained by the party bodies and organizations in leading and organizing the political and organizational activity to strengthen the party's leading role in all areas on the basis of extensive organizational and political actions designed to rally all our people's energy to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference, and the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general. Within the discussions, special stress was placed on tangible means to increase the party's leading role and, in this context, on the need to perfect the work style and methods of the party bodies and organizations, to improve the organization's internal life, to strengthen party discipline and democracy, to expand the organizational, ideological-political, and educational-cultural activity, and to involve the party more actively in the solution of essential problems of socio-economic activity, to improve the ideological-political level of the Communists and other working people, to accentuate requirements of a qualitative nature when admitting members to the party, to judiciously distribute party members in accordance with their professional and political level and with the experience they have gained, to exert competent control, constantly and exactly, on how tasks, party decisions, and the country's laws are being fulfilled, and on how each party member is carrying out his activity to set an example in work, honesty, and devotion to the cause of the party and of the workers class. It was also stressed that the modifications that will be made to the party statute by the congress are in keeping with the qualitative changes that have occurred in party life and in keeping with the new tasks resulting from the need to increase the party's leading role in the new stage of development of Romanian society.

An essential requirement for successfully leading the work of socialist construction, the speaker said, is to constantly perfect the leadership and guide the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth, and women's mass and civic organizations to unite the efforts of all categories of working people in implementing the party's general policy. As a matter of fact, in the spirit of requirements set forth in the report presented to the congress aimed at generally perfecting the party activity, it was stressed that elevating the overall activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations to a higher level requires a thorough critical and self-critical analysis and a firm position toward shortcomings and deficiencies, so as to eliminate negative states of affairs everywhere and to improve the party activity in all areas of material and cultural life.

Stressing that a decisive role in implementing the party policy is played by the training, selection, and promotion of cadres, the speakers stressed the particular results achieved in this area and pledged, in the spirit of the guidelines of the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to continue to act to implement a policy with large prospects that will guarantee the party bodies and organizations, the mass and civic organizations, and the workers' self-management bodies cadres with an appropriate level of training, with a high political and ideological level, and with such technical, scientific, and cultural knowledge as matches the stage and requirements of our society's development.

In discussing ideological-political problems, the participants highly valued the great number of ideas included in the report and the basic theoretical theses with which this report enriches the treasury of the present-day revolutionary thinking and practice. They also highly valued the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to drafting and implementing the overall domestic and foreign policy prompted by our party and state.

Special attention was paid to the educational-political activity carried out to fashion a new man and a patriotic revolutionary socialist awareness and the importance of uniformly coordinating, among the party bodies and organizations, the extensive educational process that is taking place with the participation of all responsible people in this area in our society. The participants particularly valued Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal that the ideological program which was adopted in June 1982 and endorsed by the party national conference should become part and parcel of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism, and pledged that they will place it at the basis of their overall future activity. In this context, the speakers stressed the very important role placed upon the party bodies and organizations in implementing the goals of that program, on the mass media, and in artistic-literary creativity.

During the discussions, numerous proposals were also made aimed at improving the quality of organizational work, increasing its contribution to uniting all the creative energy of our people to implement the goals set forth by the 13th party congress, to assert the revolutionary spirit in our overall socioeconomic activity to a greater extent, to strengthen internal party life, and to improve the guidance and activity of all bodies of workers democracy, of mass and civic organizations in expanding the educational-political work of fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism.

State, Social Questions

AU290939 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 11

[Report on proceedings of "The Section for Problems of the State and Social System, of the Scientific Leadership of Society and the Development of Socialist Democracy, of Perfecting the Efficiency of the Economic Activity" at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Section for Problems of the State and Social System, of the Scientific Leadership of Society and the Development of Socialist Democracy, of Perfecting the Financial-Economic Mechanism, and of Constantly Increasing the Efficiency of the Economic Activity was presided over by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The section proceedings were attended by 344 delegates and 122 guests; 47 comrades took the floor.

With deep conviction and great revolutionary commitment, the speakers unanimously expressed their complete adherence to the theses, orientations, and tasks included in the comprehensive report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the high forum of the Communists. With fervent patriotic pride, they stressed the inestimable theoretical and practical value of that document for the Romanian society's advance toward the high peaks of socialism and communism and the noteworthy contribution it makes to the treasury of humanist thinking; the speakers also stressed its broad scope, the realism and vitality of its ideas, and the outstanding summary of the link between the practical experience of building the new system under the specific conditions in our country and the bold, broad, clear-sighted, and profoundly renovating thinking of the party secretary general, the consistent promoter of the revolutionary spirit in the theory and practice of social life.

At the same time the speakers reasserted their full adherence to the contents of the other programmatic documents discussed by the congress and stressed that they forecast the concrete ways and means for Romania's advance on the road of progress and prosperity.

In an atmosphere of fervent patriotism and being aware that that they are participating in a political event of the greatest importance and that they are fulfilling the mandate that has been firmly entrusted to them by the party organizations they represent, the participants in the discussions solemnly voiced the unanimous desire by the Communists and all our people, to support the reelection of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of our socialist nation, to the supreme position of party secretary general, the surest guarantee for implementing our country's great goals and for ensuring its advance toward the glorious peaks of socialism and communism.

The participants discussed specific problems of improving the activity carried out by the state and by its bodies in the context of scientifically leading the overall socio-economic life by stressing the concrete experience that has been gained in this field in the wake of the 12th party congress. They also examined the forms and methods marking the regular development of the workers democracy bodies and of the overall democratic framework which ensures the organized participation by the masses in developing all counties, localities, and the overall society. They clearly stressed the truth, confirmed by day-to-day practice, that the force of our socialist democracy is directly reflected, by the efficiency of the active and responsible participation by the masses in concretely resolving the problems of socioeconomic development and in the capability to unite the energies of elan of the masses in implementing the great goals of socialist construction and of daily asserting a spirit of economizing.

Reviewing the important progress envisaged in the current 5-year plan to firmly apply the principle of workers self-management and self-administration, to give general application to the new financial-economic mechanism, the speakers stressed the increased joint responsibilities of the collectives of working people for the proper management of the production units, along with the major understanding of the general needs of the economy and of the imperative of commendably fulfilling the tasks under the uniform national socioeconomic development plan. They stressed the need to firmly apply the principle of workers self-management and financial-economic self-administration and also expressed satisfaction with the measures that were taken between the 12th and 13th party congresses to perfect the financial-economic mechanism and labor remuneration, and to increase remuneration in the current 5-year plan, as well as satisfaction with the recent measures aimed at reducing interest rates and establishing maximal limits for the profitability in a number of products, and at giving an incentive to the working people and enterprises to increase labor productivity, introduce technological progress, improve product quality, and to increase economic efficiency to a great extent.

In a spirit of communist commitment to implementing the goals that will be established by the congress, the speakers stressed that the mobilizing prospects that are obvious in the documents submitted for discussion imply that a better understanding of the role of each collective within the overall material production process is needed, as is greater devotion in fulfilling the plan tasks for the purpose of which the existing democratic framework must optimally ensure that the still and work energy of all members of the working collectives are used to solve the increasingly complex tasks raised by life and progress.

In the debates, the speakers stressed the particular importance of the thesis included in the report by the party secretary general, namely that in the future, too, the more socioeconomic development expands and diversifies, the more it is necessary to ensure uniform leadership of the overall activity on the basis of democratic centralism.

The greatness of the goals of the coming 5-year plan and Romania's development up to the year 2000, and the imperative of fulfilling them, require the state to play a greater role in planning, organizing, and uniformly leading the overall socioeconomic activity on the basis of the uniform national plan by harmoniously blending, in the concrete work process, the activity carried out by the state bodies and that of the new democratic bodies. The speakers stressed the need that the initiative of each unit should fully manifest itself in the commendable fulfillment of the economic tasks, in increasing the technical and qualitative level of products, and in the strict and timely fulfillment of all plan indexes.

The speakers greatly valued the financial-economic policy promoted by the party, namely of directing efforts toward developing material production, achieving and consolidating the budget-financial, monetary, and foreign currency balance, increasing the efficiency of the overall economic activity, and ensuring the stability of prices and constantly strengthening our national currency.

In the spirit of current requirements, the participants in the section proceedings examined the activity carried out by the collective leadership bodies and by the working people's collectives to fulfill plan tasks and commitments assumed in socialist competition. They valued the results registered at a financial-economic level and the effective use of material and human resources available in our country.

Numerous participants in the section proceedings made lengthy reference to the need to strengthen the responsibility of state bodies and civic organizations and bodies in strictly applying laws and in fulfilling the tasks devolving on regional economic and administrative units under the documents of the 13th party congress. An important role in the discussions was played by specific references to the activity carried out by the people's councils to increase their role in implementing the policy of regional socioeconomic development by fulfilling the plan on town planning and the programs of self-management and self-administration. They also stressed the important responsibility devolving on local state power and administration bodies in attracting an increasingly great number of citizens and to resolving all problems in connection with the proper management of all localities. At the same time they stressed the requirement to act with great determination to increase the role and responsibility of ministries and centrals in the uniform leadership of the sectors of which they are in charge and to see to it that the people's councils and the general meetings fulfill their role and tasks in a better way, and to properly manage the part in the national wealth that has been entrusted to them for administration.

The discussions stressed that our socialist democracy system, which reflects the will and interests of all our nation and ensures the building of socialism with the people and for the people, will more and more vigorously assert its superiority, force, and permanence.

Numerous proposals were made in the sections which refer mainly to: further perfecting the leadership activity in economic units; creating organizational-technical conditions to consistently apply the new financial-economic mechanism and the overall contract system; using financial levers to stimulate the overall activity; and improving the planning system and ensurance of fulfilling the plan.

The delegates and guests at the section proceedings expressed their firm determination to perfect the activity carried out by the collective leadership bodies, to achieve a more direct link between the central leadership and economic units, to fulfill the socioeconomic development plan, to strengthen responsibility in applying the country's laws, and to devote all their energies to commendably implement the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th party congress.

Regional Development

AU281425 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on the proceedings of the "Section on Regional Socioeconomic Development, Raising the Living Standard, Further Increasing the Quality of Life, and Developing the Production of Consumer Goods, Trade, and Services to the People" at the 13th RCP Congress on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Section on Regional Socioeconomic Development, Raising the Living Standard, Further Increasing the Quality of Life, and Developing the Production of Consumer Goods, Trade, and Services to the People were chaired by Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. A total of 480 delegates participated in the proceedings of this section and 66 comrades addressed the debates.

The participants in the debates valued highly and unanimously Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's outstanding report to the congress, a brilliant balance-sheet of the great achievements attained by our people under the party's wide and clear-sighted leadership in the period since the 12th congress, and a true model of profound and scientific analysis of the comprehensive activity carried out by party organizations, Communists, and all working people to promote the flourishing of our socialist fatherland.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere, all speakers fully endorsed the report to the congress and other documents submitted for discussion, in the belief that their implementation guarantees Romania's march forward along the road of comprehensively developed socialism.

As a lively and ardent expression of sentiments nurtured by the entire party and people, all speakers highlighted their ardent and heartfelt desire that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, devoted son of our workers class, fearless revolutionary, inspired patriot, and untiring fighter for peace and understanding among peoples, should be reelected to the high position as party secretary general.

The discussions, which proceeded in a distinct working atmosphere, pointed out the great successes attained in promoting Romania's socioeconomic development and ceaselessly raising all the people's material and intellectual well-being. The delegates stressed our party's particular concern with raising the people's quality of life, which is the main goal of the entire party policy, as well as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to drafting and implementing programs and measures to increase the people's living standard.

In the years that have elapsed since the 12th congress, the speakers said, the living standard has registered a dynamic upward course, something which proves the humane nature of our policy of continuously raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. The national income has registered an annual average increase of 7.8 percent in the current 5-year plan; the nominal average income distribution will amount to about 3,000 lei at the end of this period; and the peasantry's incomes are increasing by more than 11 percent. Another 750,000 families have moved into new apartments. The volume of goods sales through the socialist network and of services to the people has substantially increased in this regard. We have modernized the material base of health care, education, art, culture, sports, and tourism.

The speakers also emphasized the particular importance of the provisions of the draft directives and programs submitted to discussion concerning the balanced distribution of the forces of production throughout the territory, the better utilization of local resources and manpower in each area, and the planning and modernization of urban and rural localities, all of them being key elements of raising the overall level of progress and civilization.

The speakers also highlighted the correctness and continuity of our policy to raise the living standard, increase the national income, and, on this basis, raise the incomes of the working people and other categories.

During the debates, the speakers stressed that, on the basis of the strong development of the forces of production, it is envisaged that the 1986-90 period will preserve the current living standard and increase all the people's material and intellectual well-being in close correlation with increasing the national income, raising labor productivity, and reducing material consumption. The achievement of these targets, the speakers said, is directly conditioned by the complete fulfillment of production tasks and efficiency indexes in each unit. The increase in society's wealth and national income, the participants in the discussions emphasized, is a sure basis for raising the people's incomes. They pointed to the importance of meeting the people's consumption needs, which presupposes a steady development of the food and light industries, the expansion and diversification of their range of products, and an increase in the quality and degree of finish of these products. They expressed satisfaction with the fact that, by raising labor productivity and better organizing the production flow, we will be able to reduce the working week to 44 hours and the working people will thus have 2 free days per month, aside from Sundays.

Many speakers dealt with the best ways and means of fulfilling the provisions on expanding the production of consumer goods and increasing product sales and services to the people by maintaining the stability of rental prices and service rates, within planned limits. They pointed out the particular successes scored in housing construction, the development of the material base, health care, culture, the arts, the extension and modernization of the trade and services network, and better conditions for rest, recreation, and tourism.

Reviewing achievements in raising the people's quality of life and level of civilization and well-being, as well as the wonderful prospect opened up by the 13th congress documents, the participants in debates also examined certain shortcomings in their fields in a critical and self-critical spirit of revolutionary exactingness. They pointed to certain deficiencies in commissioning certain investment projects on time, implementing the programs for self-management and self-administration, and utilizing local resources. They also criticized certain drawbacks in trade activity, services, medical care, and so forth.

In order to improve the activity in these fields, the speakers made several proposals on distributing new investment projects, making better use of existing manpower in certain regions, setting up small-scale industrial units which can better utilize local resources as well as the potential of private households, further diversifying the range and improving the quality of consumer goods, better adjusting services to the people's needs, taking steps to further improve working conditions for women, improving child care, and ensuring an appropriate number of specialist physicians in localities with a higher birth rate.

The speakers also made proposals on better organizing the recreation of the working people, in accordance with the implementation of measures to reduce the working week, and using facilities offered by nature more efficiently and on a larger scale for health care and recovery.

In their speeches the participants in the proceedings of this section pledged to mobilize all their efforts, capacity, and energy to fulfill their tasks in an exemplary way, in the firm belief that the decisions adopted by the 13th congress will open up new horizons and wonderful prospects for the flourishing of Socialist Romania under the leadership of the RCP headed by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, ardent revolutionary and experienced and clear-sighted leader of our beloved fatherland.

Scientific Progress

AU291248 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 9

[Report on proceedings of the "Section on Scientific Research, Technological Development, and Introduction of Technical Progress, on Perfecting Education, and on Training the Labor Force and Cadres" at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Section on Scientific Research, Technological Development, and Introduction of Technical Progress, on Perfecting Education, and on Training the Labor Force and Cadres, was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

The section proceedings were attended by 325 delegates and 60 guests, and 40 delegates spoke.

In an atmosphere of great communist commitment, the speakers expressed their full adherence to and approval of the comprehensive report of the Central Committee presented by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the congress, a document of exceptional theoretical and practical significance which substantiates the great development goals of the Romanian economy and Romania's advance toward socialist and communist progress and civilization.

Expressing the sentiments of great appreciation and profound love that the Communists, working people, and all our people harbor for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the participants in the discussions stressed the decisive contribution made by the party secretary general to drafting and substantiating the party's programmatic document which clearly and realistically set forth the development path of our society in the next 5-year plan and up to the year 2000. Those present voiced the unanimous will of all Communists and all working people active in scientific research, in technological development, and in education, and in complete agreement with the thinking and fervent aspirations of all our people, that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and most esteemed son of our nation, the experienced leader of our party and state, and a prominent figure of present-day political life, should be reelected to the high position of party secretary general.

The participants in the discussions expressed their conviction that this basic political option constitutes a guarantee for successfully implementing the historic goals of the 13th party congress and for achieving the highest ideals and aspirations for the independence, freedom, peace, progress, and prosperity of our people.

In stressing with patriotic pride the successes registered in the current 5-year plan in the field of applying the results of scientific research and of introducing what is new in all areas of socioeconomic life, and the results of developing and modernizing education and improving the labor force and cadres training, the speakers examined and discussed the program of scientific research, technological development, and of introducing technical progress in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000, and stressed the directions of action and concrete measures to apply successfully, and with increasingly better results, the most modern achievements of science and technology. They firmly pledged to do all they can so that the activity of scientific research and technological engineering will increase its contribution to our homeland's multifaceted development.

With deep sentiments of great esteem and profound appreciation, the participants stressed the decisive role played by Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician and scientist of international prestige, in leading the overall activity that is being carried out in our country in science, technology, education, and culture, and her noteworthy contribution to implementing the programs on the country's socioeconomic development, to intensifying the participation by Romanian science in the exchange of international values, and to asserting the cause of peace, progress, and understanding in the world. As Comrade Elena Ceausescu stressed in her speech to the congress plenum, in implementing the great goals stipulated in the documents of the great forum of the Romanian Communists, great responsibility devolves on the party and the people regarding overall scientific and technological research, namely, to be in the front ranks of technical progress, and to draft new and modern technologies in all areas in order to intensively develop industry, agriculture, and all other areas.

The speakers unanimously assessed that scientific research and technological engineering must enlarge their contribution to substantially increasing labor productivity; to raising the technical level of products; to reducing raw material, energy, and fuel consumption more and more; and to increasing the degree of proper use of raw materials, fuels, and other materials, and their contribution to increasing production, cutting back on production costs, and increasing the national income.

Stressing the need to increase the competitiveness of Romanian products, the speakers pledged to do all they can, as was shown in the comprehensive report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, so that by 1990 some 95 percent of our products will match the technical and qualitative level of products in world markets and to achieve a 2-5 percentage of products characterized by parameters that will make Romania rank first in the world.

The speakers pledged that in the next 5-year plan they will ensure that certain very complex projects will be carried out, namely proceeding to nuclear energy production; increasing the level of extracting and making use of crude oil, salt, and nonmetallic substances; introducing new mineral resources into the economic flow; achieving new chemical products and new special steels; developing microelectronics and aeronautics; and increasing main agricultural yields per hectare. They also stressed the importance of blending practical research work with basic research in a number of fields of science to thus ensure their increased contribution to fulfilling the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the goals following the year 1990.

Referring to the need to make maximally efficient use of the material-technological base that has been ensured for research and education, numerous delegates put forward tangible solutions to increase the efficiency of research and education and to train the labor force so that it matches the level of our country's current and future requirements.

In a critical and self-critical spirit the speakers referred to certain deficiencies and proposed a number of measures aimed at more rapidly introducing the results of scientific research into the production process, putting highly efficient products and technologies into production that will replace imports, and cut back on the consumption of materials, electrical power, and fuels to increase the efficiency of overall activity.

In connection with the extensive and complex problem of training the labor force, the speakers emphasized that we have a modern education, a developed and diversified education characterized by a sound scientific level, and they stressed the need for all schools to increase their contribution to raising and training the necessary working cadres, technicians, and specialists in keeping with the development programs of each sector of the national economy and social life, and to increase the level of scientific-cultural training of all our people.

One should always bear in mind that the vigorous development of the forces of production, the new achievements of science and technology, the new agrarian revolution, as in fact our homeland's overall development, requires extensive knowledge and good professional, technical, scientific, and cultural training so that, in keeping with the requirements of our society, the working people may more easily shift from one activity to another, so that they are able to fulfill their role as producers of all material and cultural assets in Socialist Romania under the most favorable conditions.

Proceeding from the profound analysis made in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the participants in the discussions stressed the need to increase the contribution made by scientific research to developing economic and political-social sciences, to studying the objective laws of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism, and to perfecting the organizational framework and leadership of economic and social life in general, and of the revolutionary workers' democracy.

The participants pledged to act to improve the organization of labor by making maximal use of people's work time, the material-technological base and of research, design, and better educated cadres in the production process. They pledged to stress in their overall educational-political activity in this sector, promoting the revolutionary concept of the party and its secretary general. In fully endorsing our party's international policy in its entirety, the speakers pledged to do all they can so that the excellent achievements of science, technology, and knowledge are placed solely in the service of peaceful socioeconomic development, in the service of people's happiness. They expressed their firm determination to make all necessary efforts to carry out the initiatives and actions by the Romanian national committee entitled "Men of Science and Peace."

On the basis of the mandate entrusted to them, the delegates expressed their firm determination and the determination of all the working people in the field of science, technology, education, labor force and cadres training to do all they can to more rapidly and effectively solve the highly responsible tasks devolving on them in order to accelerate the country's socioeconomic progress and to ensure the vigorous assertion of the scientific-technological revolution as a basic lever of implementing the great party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Agriculture, Forestry, Water

AU291519 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on proceedings of the "Section for Agriculture, Forestry, Food Industry, and Water Administration" at the 13th RCP Congress 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Section on Agriculture, Forestry, Food Industry, and Water Administration, presided over by Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, were attended by 376 delegates and 52 comrades took the floor.

All participants in the discussions expressed their full adherence to the guidelines and theses of inestimable theoretical and practical value included in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the congress, and they greatly valued the multifaceted, renovating, exemplary, and dynamic activity carried out by the party secretary general and devoted to building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our homeland and advancing Romania toward communism.

In this context, they also expressed their adherence to constantly developing agriculture on the basis of its intensive modernization and improvement, of carrying out the new agrarian revolution in order to substantially increase vegetable and animal agricultural yields and to increase the contribution by agriculture to forming the national income and improving the well-being of all people.

The speakers stressed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's profoundly renovating concept in connection with the party's policy in all areas, a concept that has been excellently given concrete shape after the ninth party congress that opened up a new era, a higher one marked by basic and multifaceted developments and improvements in our homeland's overall political, economic, and social life. This very fruitful period, the richest one in achievements throughout the history of the Romanian people, has rightly and with legitimate pride been called the "Ceausescu Era."

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of great political commitment and in expressing the mandate entrusted to them by the organizations that have sent them as delegates to the congress, as well as the sentiments of deep love and appreciation they harbor for our party and state leader, and their boundless recognition for everything the party secretary general has done and is doing to develop and modernize our agriculture, to ensure the flourishing of the Romanian state and the improvement in the well-being of our peasants, the delegates, with great warmth and patriotic pride, supported Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position as party secretary general. The Communists, all our people, view this option as a sure guarantee for resolutely implementing the party program, the decisions that will be adopted at the 13th party congress, and as a guarantee for achieving new and excellent victories in the construction of the socialist and communist society in our country.

During the discussion that took place in the light of the basic orientations and the direction of action included in the report presented at the congress, and in the light of the draft directives of the 13th party congress on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and future guidelines up to the year 2000, the speakers stressed the particular support our party and state grant to constantly increasing and modernizing the material-technological base of agriculture in the next 5-year plan, support that is illustrated by the more than 190 billion lei to which investments in this basic branch amount.

Stressing the deeply realistic and mobilizing nature of the provisions of the draft directives of the 13th party congress, the participants in the discussions stressed the need to make use of all reserves, especially the land stock, to correctly apply advanced technologies, to strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline in the production process in all units and in each job so as to achieve in 1990, 30-32 thousand metric tons of grains and increased yields of sugar beet, sunflower, soybean, flax, hemp, vegetables, fruits, and grapes.

They also stressed the particular importance of tasks regarding increasing livestock, the proportion of which will amount to 46-48 percent of overall agricultural production by 1990. In this respect, several speakers placed special stress on ensuring the quantitative and qualitative fodder base, on making better use of all fodder resources, modernizing storage and the production process, careful supervision of actions concerning animal selection and reproduction, and on ensuring stable cadres and increasing their competence. All speakers in the section stated that our socialist agriculture has all necessary conditions available to achieve far higher agricultural yields in the next 5-year plan.

To support these mobilizing provisions, the speakers stressed the valuable experience gained in front-ranking agricultural units, as well as in cooperative and state units which have demonstrated the great potential we have available to achieve throughout our country large, secure, and stable agricultural yields, even under less favorable weather conditions.

After stressing that one of the essential goals of the next 5-year plan is the achievement of the new agrarian revolution, numerous speakers stressed the need to involve scientific research and all technical cadres to a greater extent in promoting new achievements of advanced agricultural science and technology. They also dwelled on the need to create new, highly productive, and early maturing hybrid varieties with a high content of useful ingredients that are resistant against frost, diseases, and pests. They also stressed the need to intensify actions by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, by the research institutes and stations, and by the county bodies to understand and give general application to technologies characteristic of intensive crops by bearing in mind the weight those crops are to carry in our agriculture.

In greatly valuing the measures adopted by the party leadership upon the personal initiative and guidance by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with improving the contracting and purchasing system, several speakers placed stress on the strict application of the provisions of the new financial-economic mechanism, on intensifying organizational actions, and on rationally managing all material and financial means to increase production and labor productivity, cut back on expenditures and production costs, and increase profitability and economic efficiency in all areas.

Numerous speakers stressed the manner in which action has been taken to implement the recommendations and orientations set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, to better manage the forestry stock and pastures in mountainous areas and the forestry area in the other regions. In this context stress was placed on measures that have to be taken to increase the timber production per hectare, to tend to young woods, to replant exploited areas in time by promoting valuable local varieties, and to make proper use of nonwood products of forestries. They also stressed that work on pastures has to be intensified to increase the hay production per hectare.

Taking account of the requirements and constant development of localities in our homeland and of the increased amount of water necessary, including that for irrigation purposes, the participants in the discussions referred to measures that have to be taken to judiciously manage this resource. They also referred to the need for intensified actions to protect the environment.

Stressing the fact that the party and state policy focuses on constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of all our people, a number of speakers emphasized actions that have to be taken to constantly develop the food industry, to make better use of raw materials in agriculture, and to diversify and improve the quality of products, so as to more appropriately meet the people's requirements for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

In their speeches the delegates examined with competence and responsibility the activity carried out so far and, at the same time, made proposals on how to continue to improve activity in agriculture, forestry, the food industry, and water administration, proposals which mainly refer to expanding and improving mechanization, application of chemicals, the rational use of the land, improving activity in the animal breeding sector, improving the cadres' professional training, and perfecting the organizational framework of the production process and of labor.

In fully endorsing the orientations and goals included in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, the participants in the section proceedings pledged to act with determination, great patriotic responsibility, and in a revolutionary spirit to commendably fulfill the provisions of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the social programs adopted by the party leadership to develop agriculture and increase its contribution to the country's general progress.

Investments, Construction

AU291848 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 10

[Report on proceedings of the "Section for Investments, Construction, Transportation, and Telecommunications" at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Section for Investments, Construction, Transportation, and Telecommunications were chaired by Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The proceedings were attended by 256 comrades; 51 delegates took the floor.

On behalf of the party organizations and the working people's collectives they represent, the participants in the discussions expressed unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress, a brilliant synopsis of the rich activity carried out by our party and people and of revolutionary changes that have occurred in the life of the entire society. The report is a document which, through its theses and orientations, brilliantly foreshadows the fatherland's bright future and makes a priceless and original contribution to enriching the thesaurus of scientific socialism and the strategy and tactics of our party in constructing the socialist and communist society in Romania.

Through the large scope of its orientations and conclusions and its entire content, the report scientifically points out the primary requirements of the country's socioeconomic development and boldly defines the basic guidelines for our activity in the next 5-year plan and the long-term prospects up to the year 2000, in full accordance with the party program. In this enthusiastic atmosphere of profound political commitment, the participants also voiced their full endorsement for the other documents of the congress, with the firm conviction that the decisions to be adopted by the great forum of Communists will strongly stimulate our diligent people's creative and self-denying activity, under the party's clearheaded leadership. In their addresses, the speakers highly valued Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive role in drafting and implementing the entire party-state domestic and foreign policy, fashioning the destiny of our socialist fatherland and nation, and untiringly promoting the ideals of peace. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious activity is the living source of the continuous increase in Socialist Romania's international prestige.

With enthusiasm and feelings of great patriotic pride, the delegates who took the floor and all participants in the section proceedings expressed their total endorsement for the decision of the RCP Central Committee decision to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme position of party secretary general, the surest guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the decisions to be adopted by the 13th RCP Congress.

Pointing out the outstanding achievements attained by Communists in the organizations they represent and by the working people in the fields of investment, construction, transportation, and telecommunications during the period since the 12th congress, the speakers highly valued the completion of the Danube-Black Sea canal, the greatest investment project in the country's entire history and a grand achievement of the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

Emphasizing the party secretary general's decisive contribution to improving the organization and fulfilling investments by giving incentives to the working people in the assembly-construction sector, such as payment in accordance with the overall contract system and the practice of concluding contracts for all operations, the speakers examined in detail the successes scored by the working people's collectives in implementing investment tasks and the positive results that led to improving production and work on worksites, raising labor productivity, and shortening the completion and commissioning of a large number of investment projects in industry and agriculture, and the construction of sociocultural and housing units, under conditions of higher economic efficiency.

The speakers also examined, with communist exactingness and responsibility and in a critical and self-critical spirit, the shortcomings in preparing the investment projects, organizing activities on worksites, and making full use of manpower and technical material potential. They also pointed out deficiencies in the field of transportation and telecommunications with regard to efficiently using the technical-material base, supplying our transportation means with all modern conveniences, and improving post and telecommunications services to the people.

During the section discussions, the speakers paid particular attention to orientations and measures that have to guide, in the light of recommendations and guidelines made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his brilliant report and in accordance with provisions included in the 13th congress draft directives, the activity of Communists and all working people in investment, construction, transportation, and telecommunications in the coming period.

Pointing out that a key task of the investment policy is to ensure high economic efficiency, the participants dealt in detail with problems pertaining to completing all projects and units on schedule and even ahead of time, steadily reducing investment costs, and carrying out work at a high qualitative level. Emphasizing the scope and complexity of the investment program in the next 5-year plan, the speakers pledged to work with resolution and great exactingness to judiciously organize operations, promote better constructive solutions, and markedly raise labor productivity. In this respect, they referred to and made proposals on preparing the new investment projects thoroughly, on time, and at an appropriate qualitative level, improving the technical-material supply of worksites, and increasing the industrialization and mechanization degree of operations concurrently with further improving design activity, extending the standardization of all construction categories, and ensuring that the envisaged machines and technological installations are delivered on time and in perfect condition. They pointed out the need to simplify the pay of the working people's collectives in worksites in accordance with the overall contract system, so that their efforts can fully concentrate on shortening the completion of operations and efficiently implementing the investment tasks.

In accordance with the greater requirements of our national economy, the speakers expressed the determination to take broad political and organizational steps in the fields of transportation and telecommunications in order to better use existing capacities and fully meet our national economic requirements, both in domestic and international transportation, under conditions of full security, higher efficiency, and important energy and fuel savings. Many speakers stressed that, in order to improve activities in this key sector of the national economy, working personnel must concentrate their efforts toward intensively utilizing available transportation means, developing modern transportation technologies, and expanding road transportation through the introduction of high-capacity trucks with a view to reducing fuel consumption, improving the quality of post and telecommunications operations, and increasing the overall efficiency of services to the people.

The participants in the discussions pledged unanimously and enthusiastically to take persevering, resolute, enthusiastic, and self-denying action in their respective units to unswervingly implement the historic decisions to be adopted by the 13th party congress.

Production Forces

AU291119 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 9

[Report on proceedings of the "Section for the Development of Production Forces, the Raw Material Base, and Energy Production, and on Implementing the Program on the Country's Socioeconomic Development" at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Section for the Development of Production Forces, the Raw Material Base, and Energy Production, and on Implementing the Program on the Country's Socioeconomic Development, presided over by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, was attended by 545 delegates. During the discussions 51 comrades took the floor.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of great political commitment, and with warm sentiments of patriotic pride, the participants in the discussions expressed their full adherence to and approval of the ideas and orientations included in the comprehensive report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu from the high rostrum of the national forum of the Communists, a model of thorough analysis of the basic problems linked to the revolutionary process of building the new system and an exceptionally significant contribution to developing scientific socialism, and their full adherence to the other programmatic documents submitted for discussion and adoption by the 13th RCP Congress. In this context the delegates stressed the decisive contribution of great scientific value made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to drafting the strategy of Romania's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan and in the future up to the year 2000.

Expressing the warmest feelings of esteem, appreciation, respect, and boundless love for the party secretary general, a humane Communist who is devoted body and soul to the country and its working people, who is concerned about the cause of socialism and peace in the world, the national hero who has turned the past 20 years into the most fruitful era ever known in the history of the Romanian people, the participants in the section proceedings, fulfilling their political mandate entrusted to them by the county party conferences, expressed in a spirit of unity of thought and will their full approval of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of party secretary general and stressed that all Communists and all people view this as a guarantee for achieving new and excellent successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the communist society in our country.

The participation in the discussions expressed their determination to act firmly to achieve intensive economic growth rates by further modernizing the production structures by constantly improving the technical and qualitative level of products, increasing labor productivity, accentuating production specialization and integration to make maximal use of production capacities, reducing production costs, and substantially increasing economic efficiency in all areas.

In a marked working spirit the participants discussed the problem of implementing the energy program drafted under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal guidance.

They stressed the fact that the implementation of that goal of great importance for our homeland's socioeconomic progress requires expanding and intensifying research work in geology and seismic prospecting in order to gain a thorough knowledge of geological structures containing crude oil and gases that have so far been identified on the mainland and the continental plateau of the Black Sea. It requires seeking new geological structures with prospects for the future and working out technologies for making use of deposits under more difficult geological and mining conditions. They stressed that the level of increasing the production of coal, crude, and other useful ores is in keeping with the requirements of the national economy and is completely achievable. The speakers who discussed these problems expressed their determination to increase efforts aimed at mechanizing mining operations, at making complete use of equipment, putting new projects into operation on schedule, strengthening order and discipline in all areas, and putting into effect measures regarding the application of technological processes to increase the final amount of crude oil recovered from deposits.

In the energy field the participants discussed at length measures aimed at increasing energy production based on coal by improving security in the operation of energy groups, improving the quality of repair and maintenance work, strengthening order and discipline, and putting the new energy production capacities in hydropower plants, thermal-power plants, and nuclear-power centrals into operation upon schedule. They stressed the need to increase the execution capacity of construction-assembly units to intensify the work rate in harnessing hydropower potential and in the new thermal-power centrals based on coal.

Numerous speakers referred to applying as soon as possible the results of research work on using new sources of energy such as solar, wind, geothermic, and biogas, and greater use of reusable energy resources, especially in units of the chemical industry, metallurgy, and energy. They also referred to aspects linked to reintroducing into the economic flow raw materials, other materials, and reusable energy resources generated by the manufacturing processes. It was stressed that one of the main ways to increase the energy base of the country is to establish and apply a strict savings system.

Stressing the correctness of our party policy on the country's industrialization and on harmoniously developing the forces of production throughout our country, the speakers pledged that in 1985 and in the next 5-year plan they will act with determination to develop the forces of production and to introduce new complex technological equipment that is needed to develop the energy base and the extractive industry. They also pledged to modernize agriculture and the other sectors of the national economy. In the spirit of the ideas set forth in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress, special attention will be paid to concentration and specialization in production, to introducing technological progress in all sectors of activity in order to constantly improve the technical and qualitative level of all products. The speakers pledged to place particular stress on modernizing priority sectors and on introducing mechanized and automated production lines to ensure a doubling of production in the next 5-year plan.

A priority concern, stressed by most of the speakers, will continue to be production for export, expansion of the goods exchange, and increased production sharing ventures on the basis of long-term contracts to ensure stability of foreign economic relations.

During the discussions, the speakers examined, in an exacting, critical and self-critical spirit, certain deficiencies that have been noted in the activity of certain ministries, industrial centrals, enterprises, and collective leadership bodies, and in the activity of party bodies and organizations in organizing and leading the economic activity.

During the discussions, numerous proposals were made on speeding up the introduction of certain materials, spare parts, and subassemblies into the production process; on increasing the quality of certain machines, equipment, and installations for large investment projects; on better correlating raw material quotas by the planning bodies, as well as the quotas of other materials and fuels with production tasks; on increasing the competitiveness of certain products in foreign markets by concentrating the production designed for export into a small number of units; and on perfecting the production processes and technological line by the research and design institutes in order to increase the degree of automation and robotics in the production process. Certain proposals referred to the more effective use of the new financial-economic mechanism.

The participants in the section proceedings expressed, on behalf of the Communists and the working people they represent, their full pledge and firm determination to do all they can and to use all their work capacity and creative energy to implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and to make their complete contribution to the flourishing and prosperity of our socialist homeland.

LATE REPORT -- INA: JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT KILLED

JN040908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Dec (INA) -- A senior diplomat in the Jordanian Embassy in Bucharest was killed here today by an unknown gunman, who was arrested immediately following the shooting. Diplomatic sources say that 'Azmi al-Mufti, a counsellor [as received] at the embassy, was shot dead in front of a large hotel in the Romanian capital. The sources added that the Romanian authorities are interrogating the culprit, whose identity is so far unknown.

EXPLOSION IN PEC APARTMENT VIEWED AS ENEMY ACT

LD031848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Pristina, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with the explosion 5 days ago in an apartment in the center of Pec, Rahman Morina, provincial secretary for internal affairs, told journalists today that it is not known who is responsible but security organs are carrying out an intensive search to find the perpetrators. At 2230 on 28 November, unidentified persons threw an explosive device down a chimney in a block of apartments on the Square of the Republic. The strong explosion which followed considerably demolished the apartment of Zivko Trivic, an officer of the Yugoslav People's Army. One person, in Trivic's apartment at the time of the explosion, was only slightly injured and left Pec hospital following medical treatment.

Although we have no other detailed information about the perpetrators, it is obvious that this was an enemy act. The investigation will show who the enemy is, Morina said. We hope that, as in previous cases of serious enemy actions, the perpetrators will be discovered soon, he added.

An official statement on the explosion is expected soon.

U.S. DESTROYER ON UNOFFICIAL PORT CALL TO SPLIT

LD040054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Split, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Navy guided missile destroyer Spruance sailed in today for an unofficial and friendly visit to our Navy and to the port of Split. During their stay here, the warship crew will see the cultural and historic sights of Split.

DJURANOVIC SENDS MESSAGE TO SDAR PRESIDENT

LD040008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Algiers, December 3 (TANJUG) -- President of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Mohamed 'Abd al-'Aziz received today Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria Faik Dizdarevic, who handed him a message from President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic.

The message relates to recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by Yugoslavia.

During the meeting -- which took place at the Wilaya al-Ayoun, one of the three West Saharan refugee camps -- President 'Abd al-'Aziz and Ambassador Dizdarevic discussed Yugoslav-Saharan relations, latest developments in the Western Sahara and current international questions.

President 'Abd al-'Aziz spoke of President Tito, friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and Yugoslavia's contribution to the Saharan people's struggle. He thanked the Yugoslav state Presidency, the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the leadership of the Socialist Alliance, as well as the entire Yugoslav people for their assistance and support to the people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

After the presentation of the message, President 'Abd al-'Aziz and Ambassador Dizdarevic addressed a public rally attended by about 10 thousand people.